The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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dress THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

he Daily Commercial

Glass Manufactories of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

respondence of the Kenosha (Wis.) Telegraph.] had designed treating at some length on nufacturing and the manufactures of Pittsgh, but, for want of space, confine myself to rief history of a single branch—that of glass king, comprising window glass and glass e of every description.

he first factory was established in 1795, by eral O'Harra, for making window glass. usual in the infancy of such an enterprise. little progress was made, and thirteen years sed before the second one was erected, (in) by Bakewell, Page & Co., for manufactur flint glass ware.

1810 another window glass factory was blished, and from that time it was regarded permanent and profitable branch of busi-, and its progress has been constant, and for past five or six years quite rapid, and there now in Pittsburgh and the immediate vi- ity no less than sixty glass factories. e of the most successful and widely known s in this line is that of William McCully & organized in 1830, and now owning and op- ing four distinct mills, and whose cele- ted brand of window glass is so popular oughout the Southern and Western States. n their well organized force of about five dred hands, and thorough system in con- ting all their affairs, they still can hardly p pace with the orders that come pouring in n them.

rom the *Quarterly Trade Circular* for August, , we find the following statistics in relation this branch of manufacture, showing the gnitude of the interests involved, and the unt of material consumed, etc. etc:

ue of real estate, machinery, buildings, etc	$2,285,000
ekly wages of hands	61,000
hels of coal consumed per year	4,720,000
hels of lime consumed per year	84,000
ds of sand consumed per year	1,000
s of soda and pearl ash consumed per year	10,230
s of fire clay consumed per year	242
rels of salt consumed per year	4,930
ber, nails, straw, etc., used in packag	669,000

hese figures may surprise you, but they rep- ent the solid facts.

rom the report of the Commissioner of In- nal Revenue, it appears that glass is manu- tured in fifteen States of the Union, and that the whole amount Pittsburgh makes one- d. And this is not the leading branch of manu- ture here, but stands the third or fourth in mercial importance and amount of capital ployed.

here are a great many branches of manufac- e of less magnitude carried on very success- y, which in the aggregate show results not alled, I think, by any city on the continent. t the present time there is great depression trade here as elsewhere, and most of the ling mills, nail mills, oil refineries and many er manufacturing establishments have sus- ded operations; but should no monetary ubles intervene, the opening of Spring, with the umption of river navigation, will witness a neral revival of business and the usual activity all branches of manufactures here. Yours truly, O.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

IMPEACHMENT.

General Ashley is busily engaged working up impeachment business. It is said he has t come into possession of some very im- rtant facts, which will be exceedingly dam- ng to the President. The Judiciary Com- ttee, in the meantime, are doing nothing ecially on the subject, and will not begin ac- e operations until General Ashley makes out case. The Committee, however, are going ead with the other portion of their investiga- n in regard to the implication of Jeff. Davis the assassination of President Lincoln. They pect to get some important facts relating to s matter from Surratt when he arrives.

FINANCIAL AND BANKING.

he report that Jay Cooke, Gov. Smyth of w Hampshire, and other prominent bankers d business men of the country had held a nsultation with the Secretary and Controller the Treasury, and also with the Senate Fi- nce Committee, and that all parties had eed upon a bill authorizing the Secretary to ue a temporary loan for the purpose of re- ming and retiring the compound interest tes, is likely to rest and the public. This sub t must go before the Ways and Means Com ttee of the House, and, being a proposition providing revenue, it should properly origin there. The latter Committee have fully dis- ssed the question with Secretary McCulloch d others and have decided not to entertain subject. It is not possible, therefore, under sent circumstances, for the proposition to come a law.

THE SITUATION.

ive and twenty days remain in which the irty-ninth Congress must work very hard or ve on its table a deal of "unfinished busi- ss." The tariff hangs like Mahomet's coffin ween the two Houses, and its enactment is no means certain; the Appropriation bills behindhand; the great questions of internal enue and finance have to be discussed and justed; the dockets are crowded with public d private bills; and, swallowing up all other estions as Aaron's rod swallowed the ser- nts, is the vital subject of reconstruction. sides, scores of Representatives have speeches epared (or purchased) on a variety of subjects, ich they must have entombed in *Congressional Globe*. The great ry and confusion of the coming nth will afford magnificent opportunities for e lobby to practice their vocation; and they ready, to a considera ion, to "put through" y bill, from one which gives a railroad com- a hundred thousand dollars, down to one ich directs that the name of a soldier's widow all be placed on the pension roll at eight dol- s a month. For their fee they will advance secure the passage of a bill, or defeat or retard All is fish that comes to their nets, and rich nds some of them make.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Senate, although decidedly sleepy, began day the consideration of the Bankrupt bill; t did not get through upon the important question of exemptions. The Western Senators are unwilling to pass any law conflicting with their eral homestead exemptions.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The New York *Times'* Washington special ys: It is understood that a majority of the construction Committee have agreed upon a an, which, if adopted by Congress, will be ac- ptable to the South, and will speedily settle e question. The leading Southern men now Washington give assurance that their con- tuents will at once comply with its requisi- ons.

It is rumored that Gen. Sheridan will be sent t to the Plains to conduct the impending In- n war.

The Joint Retrenchment Committee do not d any foundation for the charges against the nagement of the Sub-Treasury in New York. ey will examine a few more witnesses and port this week.

The *Herald's* special says: It is definitely set- d that articles of impeachment will be pre- nted to the House at an early day, but the nate will not take them up till the next ses- n.

A prominent gentleman says that the Presi- nt informed him that if the tariff bill passed e House in its present shape, he would be mpelled to veto it. The bill can pass the Sen- e over the veto, but whether it can in the ouse is unknown.

Charlotte Hough has brought suit against the m of Jordan, Marsh & Co., of Boston, for oney due her from cotton speculations during e war. She claims that she was employed by e firm during the war to buy cotton in the uthern States, and manipulate the Govern- nt employees for the purpose of passing it rough the lines, and that the firm made one ndred thousand dollars by her agency, and fuse to divide. General Butler and J. H. veetzer are employed by her as counsel.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

Good coal is selling at New Lisbon for ten nts per bushel.

Rev. Gavin McMillan, who has been pastor of e Reformed Presbyterian Church, of Morning n, Preble county, about 41 years, died on the th ult., aged 81. He was one of six brothers ho removed from South Carolina to this State cause of slavery.

The Salem *Republican* says that the prospects r an extensive trade the coming spring, in at place, are decidedly good. Merchants are eparing for it by arranging for large purchases goods in the eastern markets, and providing r the extending of their trade in every direc- on. The *Republican* says the dry goods trade ere will be three times as great the coming ar, as it has been the past.

At a late meeting of the stockholders of the lliance Iron Works, the following Board of irectors was elected: General R. B. Cowen, avid J. Smith, A. L. Wetherald, William G. arnard, Thomas Harris, Jr., George R. Leisure, erman Hartenstein. The Board of Directors ganized by electing Wm. G. Barnard Presi- nt, and David J. Smith Secretary.

The Star Furnace Company, of Jackson ounty, have sent specimens of their coal, iron e, lime stone and pig iron, to the Paris Expo- tion.

The Belmont *Chronicle* says that the farms in at neighborhood are overrun with rats. They e eating up the crops and even young fruit ees.

The earnings on the Marietta and Cincinnati ailroad, for the third week in January, were: assengers, $6,417; freight, $9,501; mail, express d telegraph, $1,500. Total, $17,418.

An Englishman Among the Mormons.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon, the editor of the London *Athenæum*, has in course of publication in Lon- on an account of his trip to Salt Lake, last ummer, and of his observations in America in eneral. The following is a passage touching Mormonism: "For a man to have twenty boys nd girls in his house is a common fact. A erchant with whom we were dining yester- ay, could not tell us the number of his chil- ren until he had consulted a book then lying n his desk. One of his wives, a nice English ady, with the usual baby at her breast, smiled weet reproof on his ignorance, but the fact was o, and it was only after counting and consult- ng that he could give us the exact return of his escendants. This patriarch is 33 years old." Women, he reports, become drudges, they are ransferred to the kitchen. They wear an un- atural calm. "They never smiled except with wan and wearied look, and though they are ll of English race, we have never heard them augh with the bright merriment of our Eng- ish girls." And the practice of marrying a plurality of wives is not popular with the emale saints. Mr. Dixon is emphatic on this oint, and quotes from conversations which he ad with the women in corroboration.

REMEDY FOR FEVERS.—Dr. W. H. Baxter of Moscow, Iowa, writes, that in one month of last autumn he treated over one hundred cases of simple intermittent and remittent fevers with hypo sulphite of soda alone (fifteen grain doses in solution of water) and in no case was there a return of the fever after taking the remedy a reasonable length of time.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Military and Civil Power in Rebel States.

Probable Passage of the Bankrupt Bill.

RETIREMENT OF THE CURRENCY.

No Further Contraction the Present Year.

Decisive Action of the House.

Fortification Appropriation Bill Killed.

Memorial from Pittsburgh Tanners

American Securities on the Paris Bourse.

NEW PLAN FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

Prominent Rebels to be Disfranchised

Gold Sales Question.

The Treasury Printing Bureau Affairs All Right.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4.

The Kentucky Militia.

In the Senate to-day the House amendment to the bill to pay the Kentucky militia called out to repel the invasion of Kirby Smith, was concurred in, and the bill goes to the President.

Land Grant Passed.

A bill to grant lands in aid of the construction of the San Francisco Pacific Railroad was passed.

The Military and Civil Power.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill declaring the military superior to the civil power in the lately rebellious States, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Payment of Government Employees.

The proposition to give twenty per centum increase of pay to Government employees in Washington, was debated, but was cut off by the expiration of the morning hour.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The bankrupt bill was debated from one till five o'clock, without any result, except the defeat of a motion to recommit, which indicates the passage of the bill.

The One Term Bill.

Mr. Wade gave notice that he would call up his one term amendment to-morrow.

Retirement of the Currency.

The principal feature of the House proceedings to-day was the action on the financial question. A resolution was first introduced by Mr. Wilson of Iowa, declaring it to be the opinion of the House that the currency should not be contracted beyond the present rate of four millions per month, but it was found impossible to bring the House to a vote on it. An attempt to second the previous question only received forty-eight votes.

A resolution was then offered by Mr. Price, of Iowa, providing that the four millions to be retired under the law should be interest bearing notes instead of greenbacks. This met the same fate as its predecessor.

Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, then presented a resolution declaring that the public interest did not demand that during the current year there should be any reduction of the amount of greenbacks in circulation, and instructing the Ways and Means to report a bill to that effect. This was adopted by 87 to 67, all of the Western members present voting in favor of it. The Chairman of the Ways and Means moved to lay it on the table, which was negatived by twelve votes. This is the decisive opinion of the House, after a long struggle, that contraction should be limited to the compound interest notes, which, after all, are not regarded as currency.

Fortification Appropriations.

The House killed the Fortification Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole, but may yet pass it in the House.

Doolittle's Resignation.

The resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature, requesting Senator Doolittle to resign, were presented in both Houses to-day.

The Cincinnati Assessorship.

Owing to the rule of the Senate, aside from other reasons, the rejection of Bassett Langdon, as Assessor at Cincinnati, cannot be reconsidered, as was proposed last Friday. The motion will be withdrawn at the next Executive session, and he will stand as rejected.

Pittsburgh Tanners' Memorial.

The memorial of tanners, &c., of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities and vicinity, praying for a reduction of the internal revenue tax on the manufacture of leather, was laid before the Ways and Means Committee to day.

Bridge over the Missouri.

A bill to enable the Missouri Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the river at Leavenworth, and to declare the same a post route, was referred to-day to the House Postal Committee.

The Impeachment Fund.

An informal investigation is going on into the charges which have been made that a fund was raised by gold speculators to urge on the impeachment project.

American Securities in Paris.

Advices have been received at the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, dated Paris, January 18, 1867, in which occurs the following information from the Paris Bourse: "United States securities have not fluctuated much. The Five-twenties of 1862 closed to-day at 82¼, a little higher than on the 10th. Prices have ranged from 81 on the 11th to 81¾, which latter figure has been touched on several different days. This improvement is explained by the calmer temper with which certain political reports have been discussed upon the Bourse, the best informed operators being very aware of their slender foundation. The course of the market is to a great extent dependent on the operations of dealers in other European capitals, especially of Frankfort."

The New Reconstruction Plan.

Another new feature of the reconstruction plan, accepted on Saturday by the Southern Governors and Ex-Governors who have been here in conference with the Administration, is to submit to the Southern Legislatures the proposition to disfranchise only the prominent men engaged in the rebellion from holding any office under the Federal Government, the disability to be removed only by a vote of two-thirds of each House of Congress. They claim that this will be more acceptable to the South than the third section of the pending constitutional amendment, which, in addition, disfranchises such persons from holding any State office. If it is found that this, coupled with qualified suffrage, can pass the Southern Legislatures, the plan will be submitted to the Fortieth Congress on the day of its organization. In addition to the prominent Southern men here engaged in this movement, Howell Cobb has been telegraphed for and is now on his way to Washington.

The Reconstruction Committee.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction will hold its next meeting on Wednesday. To day three new bills were referred to it. Two of them provide for abolishing the present State governments in the South. Mr. Ashley has also modified his territorial bill to-day, and will endeavor to have it pressed in Committee at the coming meeting.

Tax on Whisky.

In answer to numerous inquiries from all parts of the country it may be positively stated that the Committee of Ways and Means have virtually decided not to recommend the reduction of tax on distilled spirits. The sub-committee who have been investigating it, have reported against any change at present.

General Sheridan

Arrived to-night from New Orleans, accompanied by a portion of his staff. He was very enthusiastically received at Willard's by the crowd in attendance.

The Gold Sales.

All legislation to regulate the sale of gold having failed, a bill was presented by the Ways and Means Committee to-day prohibiting the Treasury from making any kind of a sale. The Committee are disposed to leave the whole question with the Secretary of the Treasury.

Bills Signed.

The President to-day signed a bill to punish illegal voting in the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill, to amend an act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States, approved September 24th, 1789. Also, a bill to punish certain crimes in relation to the public securities and currency, and for other purposes.

The Alleged Treasury Frauds.

The investigation into the Treasury Printing Bureau has been concluded, and shows that the work has progressed with dispatch and correctness, there having been found only a few very trifling defects, such as reflected not the slightest upon any one connected in any manner with the work, and which had been previously known to the chief officers of the Treasury. This examination was had simply as a part of the business routine of the Department.

The Southern Radicals.

The Southern Radical Association held a meeting to-night to continue the discussion on a proposition to call a general convention here on the fourth of March to urge the impeachment of the President. The entire evening was taken up in discussing whether they would allow reporters to be present. Nothing was done.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic Senators and Members held an informal conference at the Capitol to-night, but did nothing beyond considering business matters.

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1867.

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day, No. 90, United States *ex rel.* Van Hoffman, plaintiff in error, vs. city of Quincy, error to Circuit for Southern District of Illinois, judgment reversed, with costs, per Justice Swayne. Case No. 116, Goodrich and Erde, appellants vs. city of Chicago, appeal from Circuit for Northern District of Illinois, decree affirmed, with costs, per Justice Swayne. No. 92, Evans, plaintiff in error, vs. Patterson, error to Circuit Court for Western District of Pennsylvania, judgment affirmed, with costs, per Justice Grier. No. 87, United States vs. Anthony, a certificate of division from the Eastern District of Michigan, the first question answered in the affirmative, which renders answer to the remaining question unnecessary; per Nelson, Judge. No. 88, United States vs. Quinby, certificate of division from same circuit; same result as in preceding case, per Nelson, Judge. No. 109, the Yellow Jacket Washoe Mining case, writ of error dismissed for want of jurisdiction, which leaves the original judgment of the Supreme Court of Nevada undisturbed, and is in favor of the Company. About one-fourth the mine, valued at about six to eight hundred thousand dollars in gold was involved.

TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Senator Wilson submitted to the Senate to-day a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting from General Grant the plan proposed by Col. Barker, of his Staff, for establishing permanent peace with the Indians. It proposes, first, the transfer of the management of Indian affairs to the War Department for many reasons, among which is the necessity of abolishing the trading and agency system. Second, the establishment of territorial governments for Indians. Third, the appointment of an inspection board as a temporary measure to examine accounts of Indian agents and inspect goods and agricultural implements furnished Indians. Fourth, a commission consisting of whites and educated Indians to visit all tribes, hold talks with them, show them the benefits of permanent peace, and the abandonment of nomadic life, the adoption of agricultural pursuits, and of consolidating in one territory. It can never adopt the policy of a total extermination of the Indian race without a cost of untold treasure and lives of her people, besides exposing to the abhorrence and censure of the entire civilized world. Maj. Gen. Pope has written a letter to Gen. Grant in favor of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

NEW PAPER.

The first number of the *Telegraphic Journal*, a new weekly paper to be devoted to the interest of the telegraphic fraternity, will be issued from the press in this city about the 7th of March. Messrs. Burns and Bursh, both experienced operators are its conductors. The prospectus looks well and promises success.

TEXAS INDEMNITY BONDS.

George Taylor, Robert J. Brent and Richard Merrick, Esqs., Attorneys for the State of Texas, have commenced suit in the United States District Court of this city against the Secretary of the Treasury, merely for purpose of testing the right of holders of certain indemnity bonds to recover the amount thereof, namely, $100 in gold. It is merely a question of title. Texas alleges that these bonds were improperly procured from the State on unfulfilled contracts during the rebellion, and sold to various parties who now claim payment, and for this they should not be honored by the Government.

SURRATT INDICTED.

This afternoon the Grand Jury presented an indictment against John H. Surratt. The indictment is accompanied by a presentment charging John Wilkes Booth with the murder of Abraham Lincoln, and John H. Surratt, David E. Harrold, Lewis Payne, and George A. Atzerot for being present, aiding and abetting him, on or about the 14th of April, 1865. The indictment is for murder, and is its first count charges that John H. Surratt, on or about the 14th of April, 1865, did murder Abraham Lincoln. The second count charges that John H. Surratt and John Wilkes Booth did murder Abraham Lincoln. The third count charges with the murder of Abraham Lincoln John H. Surratt, Lewis Payne, John Wilkes Booth, David E. Harrold, George A. Atzerot and Mrs. M. E. Surratt. The fourth count charges that John Wilkes Booth, J. H. Surratt, D. E. Harrold, G. A. Atzerot, L. Payne, and M. E. Surratt did conspire and confederate together to kill and murder Abraham Lincoln.

ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Captain Guest Gansevoort has been placed on the naval retired list.

INDIAN DELEGATION.

A delegation from the Indian tribes residing in Kansas, who arrived in Washington last week, had a business interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs this afternoon. The delegation visited the city for the purpose of making arrangements to remove from land now occupied by them in Kansas, and settle on land set apart for them in Indian Territory. The interview continued for some time, but no arrangements were entered into. Another will take place in a few days.

CIRCULAR FROM GEN. HOWARD.

General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, issued to-day the following order to Assistant Commissioners throughout the country. The special attention of Assistant Commissioners is called to the subject of transportation. Transportation is given only to relieve Government of support of the indigent, and enable those in extreme want to reach places where they can provide for themselves. Hereafter no orders for transportation of freedmen and refugees will issue except from this office, and every application, besides the rigid conditions already imposed, must set forth clearly the fact of extreme destitution, which must be certified.

RETURN OF FRED. SEWARD.

The gunboat Gettysburg, with Admiral Porter and Fred. Seward, from the West Indies, returning from the secret mission, arrived in Chesapeake Bay this morning, bound to Annapolis.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, February 4, 1867.

THE SUN MUTUAL.

The statement of the Sun Mutual Marine Insurance Company shows a balance of unimpaired capital of $657,000, and of stock $500,000 more.

CONVENTION OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

A convention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters will be held in New York, February 20.

FIRE ON ELDRIDGE STREET.

A fire on Eldridge street this morning destroyed Nos. 87, 89 and 91, owned and occupied by G. Autenelth, cabinet maker, and others. Total loss $70,000, of which $45,000 belonged to Autenelth. The property destroyed was about half insured, including some risks in Chicago.

RESISTANCE TO THE EXCISE LAW.

The first open resistance to the excise occurred yesterday, at the corner of First avenue and Twelfth street. An officer was attacked by a crowd of one or two hundred persons, men women and children. Reinforcements of police arrived, and after a severe battle the rioters were dispersed, leaving the ringleaders, named Lancaster and Dearing, in the hands of the police. They have since been held for trial.

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYERS.

John Harmeling, a porter, is under arrest for robbing his employers, Oakley & Son, of a large quantity of butter, valued at some $1500.

RIOT IN JERSEY CITY.

The police of Jersey City had a severe fight last night with a crowd of intoxicated men and women. One policeman and several rioters were injured.

SPANISH DISTRUST OF CUBANS.

A Havana letter states that the distrust of Cubans by the Government is increasing. Twenty Spanish officers who have married in the island are to be sent home.

TREATY WITH SAN DOMINGO.

Advices from San Domingo state that a treaty of amity and commerce is about to be celebrated with the United States.

THE MAN WHO CRITICISED MOTLEY.

A special to the *Commercial* says the President's European correspondent, who criticised Minister Motley, was Mr. McCracken, a relative of Chas. O'Conner, of New York.

THE TARIFF AND BANKRUPT BILLS.

The tariff bill can hardly pass the house. The prospects of the passage of the bankrupt bill are good.

ANOTHER CABLE.

Cyrus W. Field leaves for London on Wednesday, to endeavor to have a cable laid from Heart's Content to Boston.

COLORED TROOPS.

The United States steamer Mississippi, with one hundred and ninety-eight colored troops, arrived at Fortress Monroe to-day from New Orleans.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

British Ship Wrecked—Capture of Ortega.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 4.—The British ship Schalljehn was wrecked yesterday between Fort Point and Point Laboo, near San Francisco. No lives lost.

The Mexican Consul has written a letter to Gen. McDowell and Gov. Low, which officially states the facts communicated to him by Juarez concerning the capture of Ortega and Gonzales at Potosi by Gen Auzea.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 4.—The steamer Moses Taylor, with passengers from New York via Nicaragua January 10, arrived to-day. She left the ship Uncle Toby in the port of San Juan, to sail for Callao February 1st.

Death of Gen. Lamee, of Boston.

BOSTON, February 4.—General Joseph Lamee, formerly Chief of Police and Quartermaster in General Sheridan's command, died this morning, aged 67.

Murderer Arrested.

GALENA, Ill., February 4.—Samuel Mills, the alleged murderer of George Maxwell, of Francens, New York, in December last, was arrested here to-day.

SINGULAR FREAK OF NATURE.—The Canada papers mention the birth of a child in Ottawa, having but one eye, situated in the centre of the forehead, an inch and a half from the root of the nose. The name of the mother is Blace. The child is otherwise well formed and in good health. After such a phenomenon in modern times as the above, we may read in the ancient poets of the one eyed monsters of antiquity and their deeds, still hoping that their race will not be reproduced in the tolerably well ordered continent which we inhabit.

Farmer Deacon John W. Copley, of the Church family of Shakers at Enfield, Connecticut, recently went to New York, where he clothed himself as a Gentile and returned to Enfield and met by appointment Kezian Lyman, for many years the Shaker schoolmistress. They were married there and went West, where they are now spending their honeymoon.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

New Reconstruction Bill.

EACH REBEL STATE TO BE MADE A MILITARY DISTRICT.

To be Commanded by a Brigadier General.

Office of Superintendent of Printing Abolished.

The Fortification Bill Rejected.

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a protest from the citizens of Michigan against the issue of American registers to Canadian built vessels. Referred.

The Military Committee was discharged from the further consideration of House bill to authorize the contraction of a military and post road from Washington to New York.

The Chair submitted the credentials of Senator HOWE, of Wisconsin, for six years from the 4th of March.

The House amendment to the joint resolution for the payment of Kentucky militia called into Government service was concurred in.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War to transmit copies of the orders of Gens. Burnside and Scofield organizing a commission to investigate the claims of loyal Tennesseeans for army stores.

Mr. HARRIS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution to pay the Senators from Tennessee compensation, to be computed from the commencement of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Senators from Tennessee were entitled to compensation from the date of the admission of Tennessee, but not before; but to pay them from the commencement of Congress would be to admit that Tennessee was entitled to representation all along. If this principle were applied to Tennessee, it would apply to South Carolina; when Senators from that State were admitted, as they sooner or later must be, they would claim compensation from the date of their election, and must receive it.

On motion of Mr. WILSON the resolution was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. PATTERSON presented a resolution of the Tennessee Legislature, asking that Tennessee be admitted to the benefits of the act of Congress donating lands to the several States for Agricultural Colleges. Ordered printed.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction:

A bill to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States.

WHEREAS, The pretended State governments of the late so called Confederate States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, were set up without authority of Congress and are of no constitutional validity; and whereas, they are in the hands and under the control of the unrepentant leaders of the rebellion, and afford no adequate protection for life and property, but countenance and encourage lawlessness and crime; and whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order shall be enforced in said so called States until loyal and republican governments can be legally formed, therefore;

Be it enacted &c., &c., That each of the so-called States shall constitute a military district, to be subject to military authorities of the United States as herein enacted and prescribed.

SECTION 2. That it will be the duty of the General of the army, under authority of the President of the United States, to assign to the command of said district an officer of the regular army not below the rank of Brigadier General, to furnish such officer with a military force sufficient to enable him to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SECTION 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all peaceable and law-abiding persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to furnish, or cause to be furnished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; to this end he may allow the local tribunals to take jurisdiction and try offenders, or when in his judgment it be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions, or tribunals for that purpose, anything in the constitution and laws of the so-called States to the contrary notwithstanding; and all legislative and judicial proceedings relative to said military tribunals, and all interference by said pretended government with the exercise of military authority under this act, shall be void and of no effect.

SEC 4. That courts and judicial officers of the United States may issue writs of *habeas corpus* in behalf of prisoners in military custody only when some commissioned officer on duty in the district where the petition originates shall indorse on said petition a statement certifying upon honor that he has knowledge or information as to the cause and circumstances of the alleged detention, and believes the same to be wrongful, and that he believes the indorsed petition is made in good faith, and that justice may be done and not hinder or delay the punishment of crime; and all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act, shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted.

SEC 5. That no sentence of any military tribunal, affecting the liberty or life of any person, shall be executed until approved by the officer in command of the proper district, and the laws and regulations of the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill supplementary to the acts abolishing imprisonment for debt, providing that all persons arrested on execution from the United States courts shall be treated as they would be under State laws. Referred.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on Mr. DAVIS'S resolution declarative of the principle of the Constitution relative to writs of *habeas corpus*. The Committee was discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported an amendment to the bill providing for the allotment of the Justices of the Supreme Court among the Circuits. The section authorizing the Supreme Court to appoint a Marshal for the District of Columbia is struck out, and the courts direct are given power to nominate Marshals instead of upon nomination of the Chief Justice.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the committee on Judiciary, reported a bill providing that the act authorizing payment of certain demands for quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies furnished the United States shall not be construed to authorize the settlement of claims for stores taken or furnished for the use of armies nor for the use of injury to real estate or personal property by military authority or troops of the United States where the claim originated during the late rebellion in any State declared in insurrection by proclamation of July 1st, 1862, excepting to loyal citizens of West Virginia and Tennessee.

The Vice President submitted joint resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin, instructing Mr. DOOLITTLE to resign his seat, which were ordered tabled and printed.

The bill to grant aid for the construction of the San Francisco and Central Pacific Railroad passed.

The joint resolution authorizing increased compensation to civil engineers of the Government in Washington whose salary don't exceed $3 500 was debated without action, Mr. TRUMBULL urging an amendment to make its benefits apply to female clerks.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill to regulate the tenure of office was postponed, and the bankrupt bill considered and amended slightly.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a proviso that no proceeding of involuntary bankruptcy under this act shall absolve any obligation of any existing contract or obligation.

Mr. SHERMAN said the effect of this would be to kill the bill indirectly, and he preferred a direct vote.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to recommit the bill with certain instructions. Rejected.

Mr. WILLIAMS'S amendment was rejected.

The amendment was adopted that no proceeding under this act shall be commenced before the 1st of June next.

Mr. HOWARD moved to strike out the section relative to corporations, which contains a proviso for the forfeiture of their franchises in case of bankruptcy.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several bills and resolutions were introduced, including the following by Mr KELLY, to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from selling gold. Referred.

Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution that the public interests demand that there shall not be during the current year any reduction of greenbacks, and directing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill to that effect.

A resolution was adopted, 87 to 67, offered by Mr. McKEE, to empower Judges of the District Courts of the United States to hear and determine appeals from their own judgment. Referred.

By Mr. TRIMBLE to repeal the tax on State bank circulation. Referred.

By Mr. MAYNARD, for the relief of loyal citizens of the United States in the lately insurrectionary States. Referred.

By Mr. DEFREES, to re-establish civil governments in the States lately rebellious, and enable them to resume their former relations with the Union. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. ASHLEY, to guarantee a republican form of government in the States recently in rebellion excepting Tennessee. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. ASHLEY said the bill was drawn up by the Southern Association of Washington.

By Mr. SPALDING, in reference to a Navy Yard on the Northwestern lakes. Referred.

By Mr. UPSON, for a survey of the harbor at the mouth of Kalamazoo river, Michigan. Referred.

By Mr. BEAMAN, a resolution of the Michigan Legislature, approving the action of Congress on the District Suffrage Bill. Referred.

By Mr. COBB, resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature, instructing Senator Doolittle to resign.

Mr. KELSO'S impeachment resolutions of the 7th of January were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. NOELL offered resolutions instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a bill extending suffrage to women in the District, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill authorizing the call of a Constitutional Convention in Massachusetts, to make the constitution for that State republican in form. Debate arising, the resolutions went over.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered a resolution declaring the opinion of the House that the public interests will not justify a greater contraction of national circulation than $4,000,000 per month during 1867, which forty eight millions ought not to be exclusive of and in addition to compound interest notes falling due during the current year, and that in lieu of such amount of compound interest notes as may become due and may be redeemed within the year as may be in excess of the amount of currency authorized to be withdrawn, the Secretary of the Treasury ought to be authorized and requested to issue United States legal tender notes without interest.

Mr. WILSON moved the previous question, which the House refused to second, and Mr. WENTWORTH rising to debate the resolution, it went over till Monday.

Mr. PRICE offered similar resolutions, and demanded the previous question, which was negatived, yeas 68, nays 69. The resolutions then went over till Monday.

Additional bills were introduced by Mr. LYNCH, to provide for the resumption of specie payment.

By Mr. DONNELLY, to provide for the extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad from Sioux City to Lake Superior.

By Mr. CLARK, granting lands to Kansas for the construction of railroads and telegraphs in the direction of Guaymas, Mexico; to authorize a bridge across the Missouri river at Fort Leavenworth.

By Mr. BRADFORD, for completing the survey of Colorado Territory, and providing for the construction of a wagon road from Denver to Salt Lake City. All referred.

Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a resolution of thanks to Secretary Stanton, General Meigs, and others, for the burial of soldiers who died in battle, and the collection of their names in rolls of honor. Passed.

The sixteenth of February was assigned for the consideration of the river and harbor bill.

Mr. LYNCH offered resolutions that it is the duty of Congress to establish governments in the South which will maintain the authority of the national government, suppress violence, and protect all citizens in their lawful rights. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr SCHENCK, under a suspension of the rules, offered a resolution instructing the Naval Committee to inquire as to the propriety of the removal of the Naval Academy from Maryland to some point in a loyal State, and report by bill or otherwise. Adopted, 103 against 25.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, the Secretary of State was directed to report what States have adopted the Constitutional Amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress.

A communication from the Secretary of War was received, transmitting the report of engineers relative to the harbors of Pentwater and Pere marquette, Michigan.

The bill for the abolishment of office of Superintendent of Public Printing, and for the election of a Congressional Printer by the House was passed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back House bill to declare valid and conclusive certain proclamations of the President and acts done in pursuance thereof for the suppression of the rebellion. It was made the special order after the civil rights bill and the bill to equalize bounties were disposed of.

The House in Committee of the Whole, considered the fortification bill, of which the enacting clause was finally stricken out, which is a rejection of the bill. The committee rose, the House confirmed the action of the committee, and adjourned,

RIVER DISPATCHES.

Disasters by the Break-Up.

Latest Information from all Important Points.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial

STEUBENVILLE, O., February 4, 1867.

The damage by the ice here was light. The Lioness' floor timbers were broken, one barge was carried away and one sunk partly loaded with ore belonging to the Friendship. The Friendship was slightly damaged, and had one barge sunk with one hundred and seventy tons of pig iron. A barge belonging to the Reindeer, partly loaded was carried off Other barges were slightly damaged.

River and Weather at Oil City.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

[By Merchants' National Telegraph Company]

OIL CITY, February 4 1867.

Weather warm and raining. Ice expected to move before morning. River five and a half feet and rising. K.

Navigation Open at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 4

Navigation is now essentially open. Several boats have left for New Orleans and other ports. The river continues to rise rapidly. It is still raining, though not heavy. The steamer Hillman, carried off by the ice from Wheeling, Saturday, was caught at Pomeroy to day badly damaged. The hull is sound, but her larboard side is cut off the entire length, and both chimneys gone. The steamer New State was secured at West Columbia, Western Virginia, her guards badly damaged, and one wheel broken. The river is full of heavy ice from Marietta down.

THE TRADE PROSPECT.

The Late Contraction and its Effects

We quote the following article from the financial department of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* of Saturday:

The last two weeks of January will be remembered as marking prominently the effects of Mr. McCulloch's measures of contraction. During the closing quarter of 1866, the Secretary of the Treasury destroyed nearly twenty millions of Legal Tender notes, all of which is shown, by the Clearing House returns, to have come out of the banks. The loss of lawful money compelled the banks to curtail their loans, the reduction from the commencement of contraction to the close of January being $22,500,000. This violent limitation of loans came at a time of peculiar depression in business, and when the legislation of Congress upon questions of impeachment, reconstruction, banking and currency was producing a general disturbance of confidence. The banks directed their contraction especially against the weaker class of borrowers and collaterals of inferior standing—a very natural process—and the consequence has been that an immense amount of securities has been thrown upon the market, producing the decline and failures we have witnessed—a decline which has extended not only to "fancy" stocks, but to those of generally recognized soundness, and which were not supposed to be unreasonably high. During the last two or three months, the high rate upon call loans thus produced, has confined discounting operation to notes of the first standing, producing an injurious discrimination against a large class of sound, though small firms, and has contributed largely toward producing the severest depression in the general trade of the country witnessed for many years. The effect upon commercial credit may be inferred from the fact that the two largest dry goods jobbers in this city have opened the spring trade with terms thirty days two per cent., which is equivalent to twenty four per cent. per annum premium upon cash transactions. The monetary stringency at this center has naturally induced a corresponding contraction of credits in the interior, the effects of which are now apparent in the failure of many Western firms to respond to their maturing obligations. How far this demoralization of credit may affect the spring trade it is unnecessary to estimate. Business men, however, do not need to be informed that the extreme lateness of the opening of business, and the prevailing despondency in all branches of trade, are due principally to this cause. When buying commences it must be feebly, from the sheer inability of traders to secure their usual amount of credit, and, with generally ample stocks of foreign and domestic goods, it would seem inevitable that there must be considerable irregularity in prices. So much is due chiefly to the deranging policy of contracting the currency. It is intimated that Mr. McCulloch has not made any contraction during January. We trust that the forthcoming debt statement will afford such evidence that the Secretary has become aware of the mischief he is producing.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

EBENSBURG AND CRESSON ROAD.

The following is a list of the officers of this road for the current year:—President—A. A. Barker. Secretary—D. J. Jones. Treasurer—John Williams. Directors—E. Roberts, T. Blair Moore, John Williams, George J. Rodgers, Thomas Griffith, Evan E. Evans, Richard Jones, Abel Lloyd, H. J. Lombaert, Henry Foster, A. C. Mullin, James Myers.

THE WINSLOW COLLIERY COMPANY'S ROAD.

A meeting of the citizens of Brookville was held on Monday evening, to take measures to secure the early construction of a railroad to that place. After an exchange of views, and a statement by Mr. McMinn, Engineer of the Winslow Colliery Company, Judge Henderson, O. Brown, Dr. W. J. McKnight and Judge Taylor were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions to the special stock of the Winslow Colliery Company, and E. H. Darrah, Calvin Rodgers and John Scott a committee to procure the right of way. A large number of solid, moneyed men were at the meeting, and a determination was manifested to proceed with the work.

A meeting was held on the Saturday previous at Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, at which C. H. Prescott, James Kyle, Michael Best, Robert Osborne and Truman B. London, were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions to the special stock of the Winslow Colliery Company. C. H. Prescott headed the list with a subscription of $5,000. Wm. Stewart, James M'Gee, Thomas Hutchison, Elgin Doutnett and David Reynolds were appointed a committee to procure the right of way.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD ROAD.

A meeting of the citizens of Clearfield county was held in the Court House, on Friday evening, January 25th, for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the completion of the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad to Clearfield. Hon. A. K. Wright was chosen President, and G. L. Reed and S. B. Row, Secretaries. On motion, Ex-Gov. Bigler stated the object of the meeting. He set forth the advantages of railroads generally, the necessity for prompt action on the part of our people, and the flattering prospects of having the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extended to Clearfield. He spoke of the candor with which Mr. Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, received his suggestions on the subject. He then gave a detailed history of his exertions and interviews which resulted in the Pennsylvania company making a proposition to furnish the means for constructing the road. The proposition is, that the Pennsylvania Railroad will pay $150,000 to responsible parties in Clearfield, the latter to grade the road, build the bridges, secure the right of way, furnish the cross-ties and the grounds necessary for depots, sidings, &c. Gov. Bigler then read an estimate, from which it appears that the probable cost to the citizens of Clearfield county, independent of the amount to be paid by the Pennsylvania Road, will be from $35,000 to $40,000, but it is deemed proper to raise at least $90,000. He also read the resolution of the Board of the last named Company, explained the manner in which it was proposed to respond to their proposition, and in this connection read the subscription paper, or agreement, which had been prepared, and urged those present to append their names and the sums they wished to give to the enterprise. The amount which had been subscribed prior to this meeting was $55,000. To this, during the evening, were added about $10,000.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

Authoritative announcement is made that the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway have decided that the coal interests of the Central Ohio Division of that road shall receive proper attention. The company will place upon the road west of the Ohio river, as soon as they can be constructed, one hundred new coal cars, and more if the trade demands. These cars are now in process of construction at Baltimore and Zanesville, and will be placed upon the route as they are finished.

NEW RAILROAD IN OHIO.

The certificate of incorporation of the Newark Somerset and Straitsville Railroad Company was filed at the Ohio Secretary of State's office on Tuesday, January 29th. The company is organized with a capital of $500,000, to construct a railroad from Newark via Somerset, in Perry county, and the valley of Monday Creek, opposite Straitsville, in the same county, to the proposed line of the Athens and Columbus Railway, or to Logan, in Hocking county. The corporators are: Dixon Brown, John P. Huston, James W. Shirley, Martin Kagay, Martin Benney, Isaac Yost, Robert Coalfant, W. M. Resmond and John Crossen, all residents of Perry county. It is stated that if this road is built via Straitsville, that it will open one of the finest coal regions in the country. The road is, we understand, in part already built.

NUMBER OF AMERICAN OFFICIALS.—It is said that more officials are required to carry on the United States government than either that of England or France. The French government offices at Paris employ 3,156 persons, those of England in London some hundred more. The United States Treasury Department at Washington probably has as many officials as the entire French government force at Paris.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

BY THE CABLE

Terrible Explosion in Paraguay

Mail Line Between St. Petersburg and Pekin.

Bank at Bahia Robbed.

War Between Brazil and Paraguay.

RECEPTION TO GENERAL DIX.

Resignation of Lord Cowley.

Capital Punishment Abolished in Italy.

Labor Riots in Belgium.

Explosion in Paraguay.

LONDON, February 3.—Advices are received that a terrible explosion, accompanied with great loss of life, recently occurred in Paraguay.

New Mail Service.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 3.—A direct Mail has been established between this city and Pekin. The service requires forty-eight days.

From South America.

LONDON, February 3.—The mail steamer from South America brings the following intelligence: The United States war steamers Shamokin and Pensacola left Montvideo on the 8th of January for the Pacific Ocean. The Juniata and Resaca were at Rio Janeiro.

The Bank at Bahia had been robbed of $266,-600.

Brazil was continuing her preparations for the vigorous prosecution of the war against Paraguay.

Resignation of Count Beleridi.

LONDON, February 3.—Dispatches from the Continent announce the resignation of Count Beleridi.

Reception to Gen. Dix.

PARIS, February 3.—Prince Napoleon received the American Minister, General Dix, to-day at the Palais Royal.

Lord Cowley Resigned.

LONDON, February 4.—Lord Cowley has resigned.

Alliance Between Prussia and Bavaria.

BERLIN, February 4.—It is reported that the Governments of Prussia and Bavaria are arranging a basis of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive.

Capital Punishment Abolished.

FLORENCE, February 4.—The National Parliament has abolished capital punishment throughout Italy.

Labor Riots in Belgium.

LONDON, February 4, evening.—It seems that it was not Marchiennes, France, where labor riots occurred, but Marchiennes, a village of Belgium.

Imprisonment for Debt.

PARIS, February 4.—Imprisonment for debt is to be abolished in France.

Spanish Revolutionist Ejected.

The Emperor refused to allow Gen. Prim, of Spain, the Revolutionist, to remain in France.

Goods for the Exposition.

It is estimated that the value of goods already received for the Exposition, amounts to a million pounds sterling.

Iron-Clad for the Japanese.

The first iron-clad man-of-war ordered by the Japanese Government is now being constructed at Toulon.

Royal Marriage.

It is reported that the King of Greece is about to marry a Princess of the Imperial family of Russia.

Vessel for Maximilian.

LONDON, February 4.—The steamer Undine, ordered built for the Emperor of Mexico, has been finished, and will soon sail for Vera Cruz.

Riots Spreading.

The labor riots in Belgium are spreading.

Change in Austrian Cabinet.

VIENNA, February 4.—The resignation of Count Beleridi has been accepted by the Emperor, and Baron Von Beust has been made President of the Council of State.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, February 4, evening.—The steamship Manhattan, from New York, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, February 4.—The steamship Erin, from New York, arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

London Money Market

LONDON, February 4, noon.—Illinois Central shares, 81; Erie, 39¾; Five twenties, 72 13-16; Consols 90 9-16.

LONDON, February 4, evening—Consols have advanced ⅛ per cent., and closed at 90 9-16 for money. American securities closed at the following rates: United States Five-twenties, 72 9-16; Illinois Central Shares, 81; Erie Shares, 38¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 4, Noon.—Cotton opens heavy and inactive. The sales will not exceed 6,000 bales. Middling uplands 14⅝d.

LIVERPOOL, February 4, evening.—The cotton market continued dull, and closed with a decline of ⅛d, Middling uplands, 14½d. Sales 6,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull. Lard, 52s, Tallow, 44s. Spirits turpentine, 38s. Petroleum—refined, 1s. 6½d.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, February 4, P. M.—United States Bonds have declined ¼.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, February 4, evening.—United States bonds closed at a decline of ⅜.

Bank Rate Reduced.

AMSTERDAM, February 4, evening.—The bank has lowered its rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent.

THE INDIANS.

The Reported Massacre Confirmed—Raid on Central City.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, February 4.—The report of the late Indian massacre is confirmed by a letter received by Governor Crawford from a well known citizen of Salina, Kansas. The massacre occurred in the vicinity of Sand Creek, on the route from Fort Riley to Fort Lincoln. The train is spoken of as a Government train, and only four out of sixty-three men with it escaped. The letter further states that a small party of Cheyennes have been several times near the settlements, and the Arrapahoes have passed on through the settlements, being afraid to go home by their usual route across the headwaters of the Saline and Solomon Forks. The Kaws also report large bodies of hostile Indians near the frontier settlements. The writer's opinion is that the Indians will confine their depredations to the traveled roads.

Advices from Platte Valley state the force of Indians that has moved forth on the war path at 12,000. There are not United States forces enough to cope with this number in this part of the country, and if the militia have to do it, speedy organization should be effected,

DENVER, COLORADO, February 4.—The reported Indian massacre on Smoky Hill is disbelieved here. The coaches are arriving regularly, and no hostile Indians have been heard of between Junction City and Denver.

ST. LOUIS, February 4.—The *Democrat's* St. Joseph special says the Central City, Col., *Register*, of the 24th ult., states that the Indians made a raid on that station last night, and killed three men, and ran off a large amount of stock belonging to a train. A demand has been made on the Stage Agent at Denver for arms and ammunition. More attacks are expected along the line.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Alabama.

LOUISVILLE, February 4.—The Alabama Legislature has passed a bill granting State aid of $10,000 per mile for extending the Decatur Railroad to Nashville.

Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, February 4.—The *Democrat's* Topeka special says: A resolution was introduced in the House asking Congress to confiscate all property of rebels in excess of $5,000. Both houses passed a resolution requesting Congress to establish more military posts on the frontier. A resolution was introduced in the Senate providing for a committee to investigate the alleged case of bribery in the late Senatorial election. Both houses passed resolutions asking Congress to provide for the election of United States Senators by the people.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, February 4.—The *Press and Times* of this morning asserted that the citizens of White, Canon and other counties were banded together, and large sums of money raised to procure the assassination of Col. W. B. Stokes and other radical leaders in the House. A resolution was adopted to investigate the matter in the Senate. The Committee on Federal Relations reported resolutions requesting David Patterson, United States Senator, to resign.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 4.—A notorious negro named Bob. Church shot at policeman Sheffield yesterday, for ordering a lot of drunken negroes to clear the side-walk. He attempted to fire again, but was knocked down and lodged in jail.

From Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, February 4.—The friends of Garrett Davis gave him a banquet Wednesday.

The Court of Appeals decided against Lithgow's petition for a re-hearing, and ordered the immediate surrender of the mayoralty of Louisville to Philip Tompert.

Shipment of Arms to Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—Senor Mejia remains at Galveston to attend the shipment to Mexico of a consignment of Whitworth rifles and other munitions of war which had arrived there.

THE BREAK-UP AT WHEELING.

Grand Spectacle Witnessed by Thousands of our Citizens—Great Destruction of Steamboat Property—Two Boats on Their Way Down the River Without Clearances—Cheap Fare to Cincinnati and Other Ports.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Monday.]

The breaking up of the river was the all absorbing topic of Saturday. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, large numbers of people lingered about the landing all day as if determined that the great event should not take place without their being witnesses of it. At last between three and four o'clock the news that the ice had begun to move spread like wild-fire through the city, and soon from the Suspension bridge to Ritchietown, thousands of people gathered on the banks to witness the grand spectacle. For several days the steamboat owners had been endeavoring to prepare for the event, and had a large force of men working with might and main endeavoring to cut away the ice from about the boats; they were, however, only partially successful. On the river side of the Hillman and Eagle (both side-wheel boats) the ice was found to be clinging in enormous masses, many feet thicker than the ice on the surface of the river, and it was found impossible to remove it before the river began to break. The boats lying at the landing were the wharf-boat of Messrs Booth, Battelle & Co and which lay nearest the head of the wharf; the Concert, a small craft belonging in Pittsburgh; the Eagle, belonging to the Parkersburg Packet Co. the Hillman, belonging to Captain Samuel Mason; the New State, belonging to Captain John McLure and others. Notwithstanding the ice clinging to her wheel, the owners of the Eagle had succeeded in clearing a considerable space on the land side of her and hauling her pretty near shore. When the ice moved it was in vast fields, reaching entirely across the river, and it soon became evident that there was no resisting the tremendous forces which nature was bringing into action. The Eagle was the first to part her chains and hawsers, but having a supply of new lines was soon made fast again. Shortly after the Hillman parted her chains, and all her lines snapped like threads, and she started out into a great flood of ice. She had steam up in her donkey engine, but could not turn a wheel on account of the masses of ice clinging to them. The New State, which had been wedged between the Hillman and the shore, next parted all her lines and was driven into the eddy at the mouth of the creek, and a line was run out and made fast, her stern being up the river. The ice at this time being much broken she was thought to be safe; but soon a large field of ice with a great beak like a government ram, was discovered bearing directly upon her. The stern was quickly swung round, and only just in time to save them from instant and complete destruction. The huge mass struck the shore just above her stern, and shivering its great point against the bank, rushed on with irresistible force, and the lines which held the boats proved as little able to cope with it as the green withes with the strength of Sampson, and she went on broadside to the stream, and was soon below the point and out of sight.

It had been thought that the Eagle which had held on to her moorings so bravely, against the immense fields which had already passed her, would be able to ride the danger out in safety. A number of new lines had been made fast, and it seemed if there was any good in cordage, she must hold, but a new source of danger now made itself manifest.

The wharf boat, which had the heaviest chain cable on the Upper Ohio, parted it on a dead pull. She also dragged the massive stone and ring bolt, to which her other lines were fastened, from its bed into the river, and was borne down against the Eagle. For a few moments she sustained the tremendous pressure, but it soon became evident that nothing but the eternal hills could endure such pressure. One after another of her old lines parted, and the new ones were strained until they sung like a fiddle string. Her capstan and bits gave way with a terrific crash, stripping her head as clean as the head of the ancient mariner. She was then driven with great force upon a raft belonging to the Messrs. Hubbard. Everything crashed as if the whole side of the boat was being stove in. She, however, rode over it safely, and with the wharf-boat lashed to her, passed down the stream. Fortunately the ice drove her into the shore by the Washington Mills, her lines were again made fast, and the wharf boat being cut loose from her, and with vast quantities of the ice piling around her, literally raising her out of the water, she lies high and dry, and is thought to be perfectly safe from further damage. The Hillman, in passing Benwood, tore away the transport flats belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from their moorings and all went together. At this point Capt. Mason abandoned the Hillman, leaving her in charge of the mate and a number of hands. She was provided with a full supply of coal, and if she passed over the night in safety, it is thought her wheels would be sufficiently clear of ice to enable those in charge to use her engines. The New State had three men only on board, George Peppers, Thomas Glasscock and Downs, who will stick to her as long as there is a plank left. All the boats lying at Sweeney's landing and the waterworks escaped without injury. The steamer Hudson, lying below the cinder bank of the Belmont Mill, parted her iron cable, but having steam up and her wheel in good working order, run up to her mooring again and made fast. Yesterday she was found to be fast for about one-fourth of her length to a large mass of ice which was high on shore. All her efforts to pull off were futile, until Capt. Harrison, of the B. & O. R. R. machine shops, came to her aid with a locomotive. Two lines were run out from the boat's head and a snatch block made fast to the timbers of the railroad bed, and the lines passed and attached to the locomotive, when a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether brought the boat off the ice and set her in water as nicely as her owners could desire.

The only boat left at the wharf is the Concert, a little dicky hardly worth saving, but the ice, as if in revenge of its failure to carry her away, crowded her up on a single post, stoving a hole in her hull and stranding her. At latest accounts last evening, nothing had been heard from the Hillman and the New State. Rumor said the wharf boat had been sunk, but we have no confirmation of the report at this writing.

This, we believe, is the first time in the history of our city that so clean a sweep has been made from our landing; in fact, for many reasons, it has been considered a most excellent ice harbor. There were twenty-two feet water in the channel last evening at dark; the telegraph says there are sixteen feet at Pittsburgh and rising very slowly. Owing to the freeze of Saturday night, and the continued cold of yesterday, no apprehension of a flood is felt. The weather had moderated a little last night, and there was some prospect of rain.

The steamers Hillman, New State and Eagle, are all partially insured. Even if saved they must, in the necessity of things, suffer considerable damage by their rough encounters with the ice.

P. S.—A dispatch received in this city last night at a late hour, announced that the steamers Hillman and New State passed Marietta about five o'clock yesterday afternoon. We have no particulars as to their condition, but will probably receive further dispatches to-day.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON CROP.

Not Sufficient for Home Manufactures—the Crop Nearly All in Market.

The New Orleans *Times* of the 30th ult, gives the following statement relative to the late cotton crop of the South: The prospect seems very fair at present that either American or foreign manufacturers of cotton, if not both, will this year fall short of their requisite and expected supplies. The calculations of the English dealers that our crop will be two millions of bales, and that they will receive at least one million bales of this, exclusive of what Havre and other foreign ports receive, will most assuredly prove erroneous. With present prospects of the extent of our crop, if England shall receive one-half of this amount, United States manufacturers will be very short of supplies, and will have to import cotton from abroad if they get it all.

Up to the present there have gone forward to foreign ports from the States, only something over 425,000 bales. There are now on ship board and going on ship board, from this and various other ports—from Galveston, Mobile, Florida ports, Charleston, New York, etc.,—about 100,000 bales more, making half a million—not to England, but to all foreign ports. Suppose another 100,000 bales are added, then take this 600,000 bales from the probable crop of 1,250,-000 bales, and we have but 650,000 for the wants of American manufacturers. Is this enough? By no means.

But are they, who believe the crop will not be over a million and a quarter bales, justified in their estimation? Look at it. With the present receipts at all our ports, given at 964,000 bales, it will require receipts of 40,000 bales a week for eight consecutive weeks—reaching until April—to make the crop come up to this figure, or at least to 1,324,000 bales. Will such receipts be realized? Those best posted in such matters say that three quarters of the crop is already in. Another quarter added to 975,000 bales will make but 1,265,000 bales. Every factor with whom we have conversed, says, from information in his possession, he does not expect to receive more than a quarter more, if as much. We have conversed with steamboat captains from Red and other rivers, who say the cotton is nearly all out, that a fourth more would be a very liberal estimate. The rivers generally have been in good stage, and the cotton has come out rapidly. At most of the cotton stations to which it has come forward there are but light stocks. On the northern edge of the cotton country the weather has been very dry recently, enabling all to bring forward crops by wagon to all the principal points.

It is quite possible that more may have gone to the East by Northern railroads than is supposed by some—more than ever will, or can be, correctly known. Recent receipts here, too, have been larger than were expected. But the above are facts, and can't be reasoned away or denied. There are ten or a dozen interior points at which most of the cotton has accumulated, and advances been paid on, in addition to the few large sea-ports. We mean Nashville, Memphis and Natchez, above; Montgomery and Selma in Alabama; and Columbus, Macon and Augusta, in Georgia, and probably a small quantity at Shreveport in this State. The amount at these points is easily ascertained.

It is a noticeable fact that the cotton of this year's crop is of most excellent quality, being very regular or of an equal character. Much of this is owing to the crop being short in proportion to the number of hands cultivating it, which enabled them to pick it at once, and gather it in good order.

Ruins of Blue Beard's Castle.

A tourist writes from France: "There are certain localities in the vicinity of Nantes which are well worthy a visit. For instance, I imagine not a few of our little folks in America would like to have joined me in an excursion I took the other day to the ruins of Blue Beard's castle—that very identical castle where, the story-book tells us, the murdered wives hung in a line in the mysterious chamber! The original of Blue Beard, it seems, was one ferocious old Chevalier Duval, who was, in truth, an atrocious old bigamist, and lived in this castle so long ago that hardly anything except tradition in regard to him yet remained. The excursion is a delightful one, and you may reach the ruins either by a road which conducts through a charming rolling landscape, or by the pretty little river Erdre, which winds romantically northward from the center of the town. Just outside of the primitive village of Jardiniere, immediately upon the sloping bank of the stream, you encounter some crumbling walls, so thickly covered with moss, ivy and brush, that you can hardly discover them, and in the midst of a pretty wood—and this is all that still exists of Blue Beard's castle. They undertake to place you on the very spot where the murdered wives were transfixed; for tradition takes strong hold on the ignorant, superstitious minds of those French peasants, and I doubt not that the old woman who shows the ruins for a few cents thoroughly believes in the story from beginning to end."

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BOARDERS—The best accommodations can be had for a Gentleman and Wife. Also, a single Gentleman, at No. 89 Penn st.

WANTED—SCRAP IRON—Wrought and Cast scrap Iron, at highest cash prices, at corner Penn street and Cecils alley. MULLIN & MALONEY.

WANTED—WAREHOUSEMAN—An active man acquainted with the iron business, and capable of making out invoices, may hear of a desirable situation in Cincinnati, by calling upon NIMICK & CO., 95 Water street.

WANTED—SITUATION—A competent and reliable person of good address who can give the very best of references as to character, ability, &c., desires to connect himself with some established house as Traveling Agent or Salesman. Address "Traveler," Postoffice Box 600, Allegheny city, Pa.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAIDS—Two good Chambermaids can find permanent employment and good wages, by applying at the REVERE HOUSE, 62 Fifth street. tf

WANTED—OFFICE—An Office wanted in the business part of the city—either first or second floor. Address Box 1, Commercial office.

WANTED—PARTNERSHIP—An active Partnership, with $15,000 to $20,000 to invest in the manufacture of Iron by one who has had some ten years' experience in the business. Address "Investment," Box 251, Postoffice, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—HOUSEBUILDERS.—Every house owner and builder to call at 351 Liberty street, to see Catlin's Sash Lock and Supporter. Answers for pulleys. A good chance for mechanics. Territory for sale. MILLER & PRESCOTT, Agents.

WANTED—GIRLS—Thirty Girls, thirteen years of age or older, to work at paper box making, at the works of the Penn'a. Salt Manufacturing Company, Natrona, Pa. Wages, Three to Five Dollars per week. Cars leave Federal Street Station, Western P. R. R., at 6 and 9:20 A. M., and 2:15 and 7 P. M.

WANTED—CAST SCRAP IRON.—Apply at Foundry, end of Upper Bridge, Birmingham, or at Office, corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh. LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS.

WANTED—INFORMATION.—Information of Patrick O'Donovan, who left his friends in Portsmouth, Ohio, about the 10th of December last, to come to Pittsburgh, since which time nothing has been heard from him. Information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his mother, Mrs. JANE O'DONOVAN, care Rev. Mr. P. WHITELY, Portsmouth, Ohio.

WANTED—PARTNER—Partner with a Capital of $8,000 to $10,000. References required. Address Box "R," THIS OFFICE.

WANTED—FARMERS.—100 Farmers to engage in a business that will pay them from $100 to $150 per month from now until next Spring. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 507 Minor street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—GARDENER.—A practical Vegetable Gardener—man without family preferred. Address LOCK BOX No. 153.

WANTED—SITUATION—A situation by a Lady to teach among the Freedmen. Good references given. Address M. L., THIS OFFICE.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—A Woman competent to take charge of an extensive establishment. Experience and the best of references required. Address LOCK BOX 253.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED.—AGENTS.—Five hundred clerks and others now out of employment in Pittsburgh, to know that Andrews' Gas Generator sells better than ever. Fortunes are made selling Rights and the Generator. It is the only thing of the kind that has real merit. Success is the standard. Come and see what agents are making. J. C. TILTON, No. 10½ St. Clair street.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female to introduce throughout the United States, the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

CAUTION—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

WANTED--HOUSES.

WANTED—HOUSE—A large House, with from 10 to 12 Rooms, suitable for a genteel Boarding House. Address J. H., at THIS OFFICE. tf

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE easy of access by rail—Pennsylvania Road preferred. Must have at least EIGHT ROOMS, and some ground desired. Address "B," Commercial office. tf

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE with four or five Rooms. Address, stating terms location, &c., E. A., this office.

LOST.

LOST—DISCHARGE PAPER.—The Discharge Paper of Charles Frimper, late of Co. K, 74th Regiment Pa. Vols., and Paymaster Steinberger's Check for $160, payable to his order. As the check was not endorsed by him, it is therefore of no use to anybody but the owner. A suitable reward will be given to the person leaving the same at the Office of Arthurs & Riddell, No. 135 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. CHARLES FRIMPER.

LOST—BREASTPIN—A Lady's Jet and Pearl Breastpin. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at No. 100 Wood street. RICHARD E. BREED. tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Two fine large Rooms in third story of Building, No. 6 St. Clair street, suitable for Offices. Inquire of PHELPS, PARK & CO., or at the rooms.

FOR RENT.—RESIDENCE—A fine Residence of 11 Rooms, with the necessary out-buildings, all in complete order, with two acres of ground well improved and laid out, situate in Collins township, near the Borough line and Passenger Railway. Immediate possession given. For further information apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES, Butler street, Lawrenceville.

FOR RENT—BANKING ROOMS—Three large, spacious Rooms in the Apollo Building, Fourth street, Pittsburgh, each with large vaults. Also, finished Basement 60 feet front, 77 feet deep, suitable for Dry Goods Jobbing or Notion business. Also, Offices in second and third stories, large and airy, and also a Hall occupying the fourth story, adapted to Society meetings. Inquire of LEONARD S. JOHNS, Esq., opposite, or JAMES CALDWELL.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—House No. 128 Third street. Also, a small House in the rear. Apply to R. WILSON, Commercial office, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

FOR RENT—STORE—The whole or part of No. 64 Fourth street, now occupied by S. S. Marvin as a Steam Cracker Bakery. House, 29 feet front by 75 deep. Inquire of JAMES T. BRADY & CO., corner Fourth and Wood streets.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—The Warehouse, Nos 226 and 228 Liberty street, and 173 Wood street, at present occupied by the subscribers. Possession given first of April, or sooner if desired. JOHN FLOYD & CO.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Situated on the corner of Sandusky street and North Common, Allegheny city; contains 12 rooms, bath room, water closet, wash room, stationary tubs, hot and cold water throughout the house; also, gas fixtures and chandeliers. Furniture all new—any part of which will be sold at a liberal discount to any party renting the premises. Address J. H. D., Lock Box 146½, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

FOR RENT—WAREROOM AND OFFICE—The second floor, with large Office, of No. 27 Wood street, now occupied by T. A. Evans & Co. Inquire of BECK, PHILLIPS & CO., 121 Second st.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A very desirable Office in Jones' Building, on Fourth street, between Wood and Market streets. For terms inquire of SEMPLE & JONES, corner Third and Wood streets.

FOR RENT—LANDING.—The first Boat Landing above Lock No. 1, on North side of Monongahela River, having 440 feet front. Inquire of EVANS, CLOW DALZELL & CO, 14 Market street, corner of First street.

FOR RENT—OFFICE.—One Office in Dalzell's Building, corner Irwin street and Duquesne Way. Apply to JAMES DALZELL & SON, 69 and 70 Water street.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE.—Warehouse No. 95 Water and 122 Front street. Inquire of NIMICK & CO.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE.—A desirable Residence FOR SALE, IN EAST LIBERTY. The House is Brick, with nine large rooms, hall and cellar, with wash house attached. The lot contains the One-Third of an Acre, and has erected on it a Stable for three horses and carriage, oven, &c. &c. For terms apply on the premises, northeast corner of Negley avenue and Ross street, or to S. CALDWELL, Commercial office, or address R. F. LOGAN, Parnassus Postoffice, Westmoreland co., Pa.

FOR SALE—HOUSE.—House No. 34 Pride street, on Lot 48x110 feet. The house is a good Two Story Frame of Nine Rooms. Gas and water in the house. Possession on 1st of April next. Inquire of S. CUTHBERT & SONS, or of GEO. W. JOPE, at the Sligo Iron Works, Monongahela Borough. tf

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

Per Year, (52 issues.)..........$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty..........1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT.—Brick Dwelling and Grounds at a Bargain—Situated a short distance out on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Everything in perfect order, and all the modern improvements. Inquire at 119 First street.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—In Freedom, Beaver co, Pa. Elegant cut stone House, with 9 rooms, good cement cellar; stable, corn crib and other out-buildings. Four and a half acres of ground: fine orchard of choice plum, peach, pear and apple trees; never failing well of water. The place well adapted for a Vineyard. Inquire for prices and terms of W. F. SPIBEL, Manchester Passenger R. R. Depot, or on the premises of GEORGE NEIL, SR.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE.—Oakland Residence, at the junction of Craft Avenue and main road. Elegant two story and a half residence, containing Nine Rooms, all completely finished. Marble and Slate Mantles throughout; splendid Kitchen, with Range complete. Capacious Stable on the premises. Ground belonging is about one acre, filled with the finest Trees, Shrubbery, &c. All furnished with best of water from a splendid Well, as well as a large Cistern. Inquire for price and terms, at 49 St. Clair street, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—HOUSE.—One large brick Dwelling House, situated in the Borough of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., containing Ten Rooms, with Cellar, Coal House and Cistern. The house is forty-two feet long and twenty-eight feet wide. Possession given on the first day of April, 1867. Inquire of McCASKY & KERR, Freedom, Pa.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS HOUSE—A Lease of a good Business House on Liberty st.; also, a light stock of Groceries and Fixtures, suitable for a wholesale or retail business. Satisfactory particulars will be given. Possession now or 1st of April. Address A., Commercial Office.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE.—In Sewickley, Twelve Rooms; Three Acres of ground, Near Railroad Station. Price low. Address JAMES ADAIR, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—At Salem, Ohio—That elegant Mansion and Grounds known as the "Phillips property," worth at present rate of labor and material $10,000, but can be bought for less than half its value. The house is of brick, 38 by 67 feet, rough cast finish, double walls, three stories high. First floor contains single and double Parlors, Library, Conservatory, Bow-window, &c., Dining Room, Kitchen, and Wash-house. Second floor, four large Chambers, Bath-room and Water Closet. Third floor, four large Chambers. Gas, hot and cold water in all parts of the house. Large brick Stable and Green House, with all modern improvements. The Grounds, containing 2½ acres, are planted with all the rare and choice Shrubbery adapted to the climate. Also, Peach, Plum, Apple, Quince, Cherry, and Pear Trees, and all varieties of Grapes. Berries of all kinds in abundance. Call upon or address S. P. MORRISON, Salem, Ohio. T TH S

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—A beautiful Building Lot of 2½ acres, at Shady Side Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS.—Splendid chance for a Home. Rare bargain for men of small means. Fourteen desirable Building Lots, each 20 feet by 80 to a 10 foot alley, situate in Allegheny city, bounded by Ridge, Chartiers and Belmont streets and aforesaid alley, within a few steps of Rebecca street cars. These are the highest and driest bottom lots between the Suspension Bridge and Wood's Run. The entire property would make one of the finest manufacturing sites in the vicinity of the two cities. The lots remaining unsold will be offered at public auction on the premises, Saturday, February 23d, at 2 o'clock, P. M. JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 104 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—ENGINE—One Ten Horse Power Oscillating Engine, with a 14 ft. two-flued Boiler, and 60 feet stack, all complete and in perfect order. Engine working every day. Apply to S. S. MARVIN, 64 Fourth street. tf

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES—Lease and Fixtures of a first-class Store on Fifth street. For particulars address G, Commercial Office.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—A desirable Building Lot, at Millvale Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, of 2½ Acres, within three minutes' walk of Millvale Station and six minutes' walk of horse railroad. Inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 29 Wood street, or JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—SCALE—A second hand [illegible]

[illegible]

1 8½	do	20	do
1 15	do	30	do

All set on cast metal frames, and of the best material. Apply at WILLIAM FISHER'S Engine Shop, On Pike street, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Fifth Ward. TTHS

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS—A delightful place for Private Residences—Four Lots of Ground, planted with Fruit Trees, 196 by 300 feet running on a street, (with a spring of water), running on a line with the Observatory property, and fronting on the Perrysville road, opposite the residence of W. McClintock, Esq. Inquire of GEORGE F. DIHM, No. 97 Wood street. T.THS

FOR SALE—CABINET ORGAN—Taken in exchange, and for sale cheap, a Six Stop Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, not many years in use. Also, a choice new lot of the famous Carhart & Needham Silver-Tongue Parlor Organs, at H. KLEBER & BRO'S, No. 122 Wood street.

FOR SALE.—OIL REFINERY.—All the fixtures and appurtenances of an Oil Refinery, consisting of Tanks, Pipes, one Still, hand agitator, &c., &c., situated on the property of the late John S. Cosgrave, near Laughlin's Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. For terms, &c., apply to S. A. COSGRAVE, Pittsburgh Steel Works, cor. Ross and First streets. eod-tf

FOR SALE.—PROPERTY.—Thirteen Acres of excellent Land, property of the late John S. Cosgrave, situate at the foot of Squirrel Hill, and within five minutes' walk of Laughlin's Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, especially suitable for Vineyard Purposes and Building Lots. For terms, &c., apply to S. A. COSGRAVE, Pittsburgh Steel Works, corner Ross and First streets. eod-tf

FOR SALE—PLATE GLASS.—A lot of French Plate Glass, various sizes, being more than needed by the owner, who imported it for a large improvement. Will be sold at a discount. Apply to G. H. H., at this Office, or to J. J. GILLESPIE, Wood street.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—STEEL WORKS—The property known as the New York Steel Company's Works situated on Staten Island, in the town of Northfield, Richmond county, New York, with 14 Acres of Land, and the following improvements thereon, viz: One Brick Building, 180x110 feet, used as a rolling mill; one Brick Building, 100x 36 feet, used as a hammer shop; one Frame Building, 140x50 feet, two stories, used as a crucible factory, and for steel melting, with crucible kiln, &c; one Frame Building, 20x45, used as a carpenter and blacksmith's shop; one Frame Building, 40x40 feet, containing two converting furnaces, for making blister steel; one block of Frame Houses and two Docks 245 feet long, with 175 feet of river frontage. There are also on the premises, one steam engine 16 inch diameter, 40 inch stroke; one steam engine, 12 inch diameter 32 inch stroke; one steam engine, 17 inch diameter, 48 inch stroke; two steam engines, 15 inch diameter, 48 inch stroke, complete, in good working order, with the necessary boilers. Also, one Sheet, one Merchant Bar, one Muck Bail and one 8 inch Tram, all complete; one large Forge, one small Forge, and two Pit Hammers; one Sheet Shears and three Iron Bar Shears; four Patent Fan Blowers; one Puddling, one Annealing and eight Heating Furnaces. The whole complete and in good running order, with the necessary shafting, pulleys, &c., ready for immediate use.

This property is nearly opposite to Elizabethport, and is connected with New York by the Staten Island boats, running several times a day to the adjoining docks.

A part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HENRY H. ELLIOTT, 69 Liberty street, New York.

FOR SALE.—SOUTHERN LANDS.—Farms of all sizes, and at various prices, from $3 to $100 per acre, in Maryland, Virginia, and the cotton growing States. Also, never failing Water-power, Mill Sites, Village Lots and Country Stores. Send 20 cents for Catalogue. Address WM. H. NEWTON, Attorney and Broker, 23 Lexington street, Baltimore, Maryland. T.THS

FOR SALE—FARM—Farm for sale situated in Penn township, Westmoreland county, Pa., adjoining Grapeville Station, on Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on which there is a good two story STONE HOUSE, containing seven rooms, a Barn, Carriage House and all other necessary buildings. The Farm contains 137 acres underlaid with a seven foot vein of Coal. There is a Salt Well on it in good running order, producing 9 barrels per day. For further information inquire at No. 80 LOGAN STREET, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—COAL PROPERTY—A Tract of Land, in Elizabeth Tp., on the Youghiogheny River, 5 miles below West Newton, containing 159 ACRES, well improved, 140 Acres of which is Coal, and the balance is the best of River Bottom: the hill portion abounds in Limestone, Flagstone and strong running Springs. The river is deep in front, which is advantageous for loading and harboring boats. Inquire of ROBT. F. WEDDELL, Corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh, or of ROBERT FINNEY, on the premises. no23

FOR SALE—BLAST FURNACE.—The proprietors of the MIDDLESEX FURNACE, at Middlesex, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, being non residents and unable to give attention to business at Middlesex, will not continue their partnership, which expired in July last, and therefore offer their Furnace property for sale at a price so low as to make it an inducement to any one wishing to make Pig Iron. The property consists of Real Estate and Furnace, with all the necessary buildings, such as Dwelling Houses for employees, Office, Smith Shop, Casting, Stock and Engine Houses. The Furnace has a Stone Stack, on a rock foundation, the lining is in fair condition, the Hearth and Boshes nearly new and cut from the best Lowell Micaceous Sandstone. Engines for blowing, hoisting and pumping, all in good order. The Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad crosses the property and has a side track for the use of the Furnace. There are also lots with dock front on the Canal, so that a choice may be had, between Canal or Railroad transportation. All the arrangements are made for the cheap handling of stock. Such an opportunity of immediately engaging in making Pig Iron, with a comparatively small investment, and in one of the best Coal regions, is seldom presented. Apply to R. B. TUTTLE & SON, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1867.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

If any one supposes that we undervalue railroads in general or the Pennsylvania Central in particular, we cannot give him much credit for discernment, nor for skill in forming deductions from facts. Yet the *Post* seems to have run, or been led, into this error or one akin to it, by a very narrow and onesided view of our course in favor of the Connellsville Railroad.

While we freely accord all the credit due to the Central Railroad, for the excellence of its work and the energy of its administration, and for the benefit it has done and is doing to the business of the State and of its two great cities; while we rejoice in seeing it crowded with business and extending its facilities; and while we have not a feeling or an interest in antagonism to that corporation, yet there are some prerogatives which we cannot, as the conductors of a public journal, allow to be put in abeyance by our regards for the Central Road.

It is evident to our own observation, with which information from business men accords, that from this point eastward we have not means of transportation adequate to our necessities. It is evident, too, that were our means extended, under the usual influence, even among railroads, of healthful competition, the transit business through the State, both of travel and freight, would be greatly increased. Among the railroad facilities now seeking public favor is the Connellsville route. After many difficulties, embracing a history that many a person blushes to remember, this corporation is again seeking legal authorization from our Legislature. We are in favor of its success, simply as a matter of public benefit to the State. If another independent corporation were wishing to construct another independent road, we should be, for the same reason, in favor of that too.

And what we object to, in the Central Road, is its opposition, such as it is alleged to be, in the Legislature to this public improvement demanded by the business of the country and by the interests of the State. The article in the *Post* pleads for its course as being a State institution, and for the benefit of the State. We repudiate the narrow notion, that has gained more fame than it could bear in New Jersey, but even on that ground, its course cannot be justified, for freight and travel will go North of us and South of us, to the loss of the business of the State, unless we have greater and independent facilities for transportation. On this State plea we say nothing—though we might—of discriminations to the disadvantage of our business men.

We simply want ample accommodations, under the best conditions, for the present and increasing business of the country. We want a fair share of the business of transportation to be *done in this State*, through this city. And to this end we want free legislation, that will authorize competing roads, as many as the capital of the country chooses to make in our Commonwealth. We believe that they would go towards improving and enriching the State. Therefore we are, without the slightest unfriendliness to any existing railroad, in favor of a general railroad law.

THE THAW—THE PUBLIC HEALTH

Our yesterday's special dispatches gave all our readers interested in river news intelligence of the break up of the ice at different points, and of the effects produced. The extraordinary thaw has a bearing of important interest on the health of the city. A few days ago we made some remarks on this subject. To say we have had nearly two months of freezing weather, is to say that the ordinary and unavoidable accumulations of filth in the streets and alleys of the city have been undisturbed during the same time. The roadways, sidewalks, yards and alleys, were thickly covered over with a coating, for convenience denominated ice, but really an indescribable mixture of materials that were anything but crystaline. From some of the narrow alleys and passages leading to back yards and courts, ice of this filthy composition projected, like glaciers from a mountain gorge, jutting across the sidewalk into the street.

During the thaw the developements have fully justified our description—for we shrunk from a too close analysis—of the surface coating of the city. The melting process has been gentle though rapid. A warm temperature without rain has done the work. The ice is gone, but the solids that it contained lie spread over every foot of surface where the ice lay, except where inconsiderable quantities have been removed by private efforts. We do not complain of delay on the part of authorities. We only say, that the time for cleaning up has come. A few days of warm sunshine on the compound that lies spread most advantageously for the purpose, would draw forth exhalations enough to poison the air we breathe and to produce disease and death throughout the city.

A pouring rain would be some relief from the danger of malaria, as it would wash the filth into the rivers. But alas, there again the danger meets us, in the water that we drink. And we are not doctor enough to know whether the morbid influence that we take in through the lungs is less deleterious than that which assails us through the stomach. If the reports of doctors be worthy of weight in the case, the water that supplies the city can ill bear any such addition as the washing of the city, after a two months freeze, would now give it.

No one can suppose that these remarks are unseasonable who is at all acquainted with the condition of the city, and who reflects that the dread epidemic the cholera is expected to return to this locality in the ensuing season. While the debris of winter is yet in a semi-fluid state and easily washed into gutters, and into sewers where there are any, and while the rivers are at full bank and rapid flow, and while the weather is yet cool, let the cleaning up process be commenced and carried on till our city and all the places around it are put into healthy condition.

THE NEED OF GREATER TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Strenuous exertions are made, it is said, for securing such legislation by Congress as may be necessary to the construction of a ship canal round the Falls of Niagara. This is no new project. It has long been urged by some as a means of facilitating the transportation of produce eastward through the Lakes to the sea. It has been urged, also, as a national measure for connecting the internal seas in one line of defense and co-operation in case of war with England. It is pressed on both grounds at the present time, and with more directness and determination than ever before. It is therefore a matter in which all parts of the country have an interest. As the expense of the undertaking, according to present intentions, is to be met by the national treasury, it is pertinent for the people of all parts of the country to consider whether the work promises such results to the general good as to warrant the expenditure.

For military purposes such a canal is not necessary, even in case of a war. The former contest between the two countries is no type of what we would be now. Neither were such a canal in existence on our bank of the river, would it be available in the face of modern artillery on the opposite bank. All the argument addressed to the National Government on this ground may therefore be set aside as without force.

It is undoubtedly true that more free communication is demanded by the growing commerce between the East and the West. And it is equally true that the great advantage, in point of cheapness of transportation, that the extensive lake commerce has, causes a disproportionate share of its freight from the broad West to take that direction. This overcrowds the means of transportation, where the lake communications end. The great rail ways through New York and the canal are found insufficient, although the canal, during the season of navigation, carries freight equal to the astonishing amount of *sixty railway trains* per day. This condition of affairs is highly embarrassing to the great producing regions of the West and Northwest. And we cannot blame them for impatience under it. When they find their agriculture languishing, and their enterprise crippled by impediments in their road to market, we are not surprised that they devise the *removal* of the hindrances.

But other sections too have an interest in the matter. And the difficulty that impedes or clogs transportation in the North, should make our own section more prompt and decided to furnish facilities here for the transit of freights. Our rivers afford scarcely less advantageous means of transportation from the West to this point, then the Lakes furnish to Buffalo. And business would flow largely in this channel, if it had no difficulty to apprehend at this point. But eastward, hence, there is but one road, a most excellent one, employed to its full extent, while in Western New York the accumulating business has two roads and a canal of large capacity, and yet the entire West complains of scanty and costly transportation, and wants a canal round the Falls, in order to give them Lake transportation a hundred and fifty miles further, or even to the sea. Our policy should be to give every facility to Eastward communications from this point, as well as to improve our rivers.

EXPULSION OF PROTESTANTISM FROM ROME.

We publish in another column an authentic statement of the expulsion of Protestant worship from Rome. Considering that in the United States the largest religious liberty is not only permitted, but absolutely secured, this act of intolerance—aimed in a special manner at this country—will awaken here a strong sentiment of reprobation, with which, we are ready to believe, not a few Roman Catholics will secretly if not openly sympathise. And still, when we consider the religion of that Church, by which we mean the character it arrogates to itself, we cannot see how the Pope could do less than expel Protestantism from Rome, or wherever else he has the power to do it. Protestantism, according to Roman Catholic understanding, is heretical and essentially erroneous; consequently to be suppressed. And if the Pope, having the power, should fail to exercise it to this extent, how could believers be expected to hold to their faith, or the Church, of which he is the head, be encouraged in the struggle for supremacy?

The Pope, therefore, in expelling Protestantism from Rome, has but expounded the doctrine of the Church—or so much of it as holds that whatever proceeds not from and is not obedient to it is heretical, and, if possible, to be put down. It was a consistent act, not of the Pope either as an ecclesiastical or civil ruler, but of the Church of Rome, which aims at supremacy everywhere.

It is in this light the act of expulsion should be viewed. And if we are correct in this—if it is not a hostile act of the Pope, but one that proceeds from an inherent necessity—then its repetition is to be expected whenever and wherever the power exists—and when and where it does not exist, the spirit of the act, so far as possible, will be infused into all the doings and relations of the Church. If this act of the Pope is right and strictly in accordance with the doctrine of the Church of Rome, it would be equally so wherever the same power existed. *If this is not the right view, then the act proceeds from hostility to this country*, is an arbitrary one, and as such should be resented. Although we hold strictly to religious freedom, yet we subscribe to no such solecism as toleration for that which is intolerant to everything else. Nevertheless, we have so much faith in toleration—in its working in our own country—which would be the same in Rome itself—that we entertain no apprehensions that the principles put in practice by the Pope in this instance will result in any serious injury to religious freedom in this country.

The National Bank Question.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

A few months ago the erratic editor of a certain metropolitan journal—(who has been on every side of every question that was ever agitated)—initiated a general crusade against the National Banks, which has finally culminated, in Congress, in a bill offered by Mr. Randall of this State, proposing to *take from these Banks their circulating notes*. The question at first excited but little interest, appearing too monstrous for serious consideration, but it has now assumed a tangible shape; and unjust and mischievous as the proposition appears to me, I am surprised to find it has adherents in Congress, and some among financial writers for the press—your own, I am sorry to say, among them.

All business men remember the miserable paper currency with which our country was flooded prior to the war. Few bank notes would pass beyond the border of their State—some scarce outside the limits of the county where they were issued. This was notoriously the case in the northwestern part of this State. Now, what do we see? Why, the notes of the National Banks are used in all our business transactions; they have a *National* reputation and credit; a note issued in our smallest village passing at par as readily in New Orleans, or in Portland, as at its point of issue. There are some sixteen hundred of these Banks, scattered all over the country. Two or three of them have failed, having gotten into the hands of corrupt speculators. But the note holders lost nothing by their failure. The notes of the Venango National Bank in this State, the Attica National Bank in New York, or of the Merchants' National Bank, in Washington City, are received to-day by every National Bank in the country, and by the people, on the same terms as are the notes of any one of your Pittsburgh National Banks. Why? Because their redemption is secured by bonds of the Government, deposited in Washington City, and no one stops to inquire where a National Bank note is issued. We have a currency, then, which is perfectly secured and safe—one that is general, and one with which the *people* are well satisfied. Then why disturb it? Why not let well enough alone?

There is a point in connection with this subject which I have not yet seen treated. It should be remembered, that this banking system is the offspring of the General Government itself. It was suggested, advocated and carried into successful operation by Mr. Chase, when Secretary of the Treasury. It was devised not only to give the people a better circulating medium than they ever had before, but to assist in sustaining the credit of the Government as well. When the Banking Law was passed, the country was weakened by a wasting war. Its bonds were almost a drug in the market, and extraordinary efforts had to be made to realize on them. Inducements were held out to capitalists to use them for banking purposes, after the practice of a neighboring State, and now $300,000,000 of them are placed in this manner—the stock of the banks distributed all over the country, held in many cases by aged and infirm persons and by women. A solemn compact was entered into by the contracting parties, to extend over a period of twenty years; and now, after all this machinery has been placed in operation and found to work well, a few restless financial tinkers desire the Government to break its faith with the people—to violate its solemn contract with them. It does appear to me there is a laxity of public morals evinced in this proposition of Mr. Randall's, that marks him as an unfit leader of public sentiment, and his project as one fraught with great danger to the best interests of the country, and its passage would establish a bad and dangerous precedent in legislation. If the Government will thus lightly treat its sacred obligations—if Congress will sustain this wanton disregard of its plighted faith, I would not be at all surprised to see Mr. Randall, or some other Congressman of equally loose public morals, bringing forward, at an early day, a proposition to repudiate the bonds of the Government, and wipe out the entire national debt by a few strokes of his pen.

Much more might be said on this subject, were I not fearful of trespassing on your limits. I will only add, that the main argument in favor of Mr. Randall's project is, it will save $18,000,000 per annum, in interest, to the Government. This is not true, for the Government receives back nearly an equal sum in taxes from the banks, so that the account is nearly square at the close of the year. And if this bill passes, the charters of these banks will all be thrown up, as there is no other privilege connected with them that is worth having.

The great curse of our political system is that of *too much legislation*. On all these questions we find some restless spirit in Congress, or our State Legislature, who "struts his brief hour upon the stage," and who seems bent on making his mark in some way. If he cannot *build up*, he will *tear down*. He cannot be quiet; he must do something to render his name notorious before retiring into obscurity. Just now, this is particularly the case. It really seems as if we were drifting into chaos again. We see so many startling propositions brought before Congress—one following rapidly after another, that the country is becoming alarmed. Values are becoming unsettled—business is deranged, and a general feeling of insecurity and distrust prevails among capitalists all over the country. It strikes me the press of the land, without distinction of party, should protest against this evil. Let us have *less* legislation. Let us not pass laws at one session, only to be repealed at the next. Let us "hold fast to that which is good," after it has had a fair trial and proved its worth. JUSTICE.

MEADVILLE, January 1867.

RAPID GROWTH OF TEXAS.—The following from one of our exchanges, indicates, if true, a very rapid growth of population in Texas: "Houston, before the war, had 5,000 inhabitants. They now number 30,000. The *Telegraph* says: Our city is perfectly filled with strangers from all the four quarters of the globe, and our hotels and restaurants are filled to overflowing with them. We are at a loss to know where they all come from. But the best of it all is they have, mostly, got money, and are buying up the vacant lots and blocks around the city, with the intention of building on them."

PARIS PREPARING TO PLUNDER AMERICANS.—Appearances at Paris already indicate that the hotels and lodging-houses will be crowded to excess during the exposition; and the residents of the city expect to reap a golden harvest from the "generous Americans," as we are known there. No careless "Yankee" can remain at the French capital for much less than five hundred francs a week; and most visitors from this country will spend five times as much.

PLEASANT WORDS.

What is Thought of the Commercial by its Contemporaries

Below we publish a number of quotations, which indicate the estimation in which the COMMERCIAL is held by some of its most discriminating contemporaries. Our neighbors have published kind words spoken of them, and we shall be pardoned for giving the subjoined few notices of the COMMERCIAL, which are but a sample of what we have sufficient to fill one of our broad pages:

[From Reading, Pa., Journal, December 8, 1866.]

"PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL."—To those of our readers in want of, or who may have occasion to advertise in a Pittsburgh paper, we recommend the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL. By common consent it ranks first among the daily papers published in Western Pennsylvania. Although but recently established, its circulation and influence are already widely extended. As a journal of enterprise in gaining the latest intelligence, and giving in each issue a large amount and great variety of reading matter, it does not suffer in comparison with the leading dailies of Philadelphia or New York. It is Radical Republican in politics, and a first class paper in every department. Terms of the daily, $10 per annum. A weekly is published in connection with it at $2 00 a year. Address the COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

[From the Beaver Argus, Dec. 12, 1866.]

The COMMERCIAL is the largest daily in Pennsylvania, and contains the very latest and most authentic news from all quarters of the country. In this vicinity, it is useless to speak of its merits, for nearly every person takes and reads it daily.

[From Crawford Journal, Dec. 11, 1866.]

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.—One of our most valued exchanges is the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL. We regard it as inferior to no other paper published in the State of Pennsylvania, and really better than any newspaper hailing from the city of Philadelphia. Its well filled columns bear witness to the energy and enterprise of its publishers, and the ability with which its editorial department is managed is a matter of general remark among its readers. The COMMERCIAL has an extensive circulation in this region, and is regarded by all who get it as in every respect a first class newspaper.

[From the Christian Companion, December 11, 1866.]

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.—We take pleasure in recommending to such of our readers who wish to read a daily paper, this spirited journal. It pays special attention to agricultural and horticultural information, and is the best commercial reporter in the State. Price $10 00 per year.

[From the Washington Reporter, December 12, 1866.]

The COMMERCIAL is a most valuable paper and has displayed far more enterprise than any other public journal ever published in the "smoky city." Those wanting a cheap paper giving all the news of the day, will find it all it is represented.

[From the Indiana Register, Dec. 12, 1866.]

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.—In the circle of our newspaper acquaintance, we do not know of a single publication in this State, and only a few in the country, that rival (none excel) THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, as a newspaper. It is 30 by 46 inches size, and contains 36 columns of matter. The daily furnishes in each issue about sixteen columns of current news, while nearly the entire space of the weekly is given up to popular intelligence. Any person who desires to take a paper from one of our commercial centres, could not select a better than the COMMERCIAL. It is thoroughly Republican in tone, and is conducted in a spirit of frankness and uprightness worthy of emulation by the press everywhere.

[From Indiana Democrat, Dec. 13, 1866.]

The COMMERCIAL is about the only live paper published in that city.

[From California Valley Spirit, Dec. 12, 1866.]

This is the largest daily and weekly journal, we believe, published in the State, and although but recently established, it has an extensive circulation, and wields an influence second to no paper published west of Philadelphia.

[From the Bedford Inquirer, Dec. 14, 1866.]

The COMMERCIAL is an excellent newspaper, in fact, we prefer it to any of the Philadelphia dailies in this respect. The truth is, we don't think the Philadelphia dailies have anything to "brag on."

[From the Butler Citizen, December 12, 1866.]

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.—Although this paper has been lately established, its circulation and influence are widely extended. As a journal of enterprise, it is unsurpassed by any, and will not suffer in comparison with the best.

[From the Johnstown Tribune, December 14, 1866.]

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL has become one of the leading journals of the country. Its full commercial reports render it almost indispensable to business men in Western Pennsylvania, and to those who would keep posted in the latest political and general intelligence it offers superior attractions. We learn that seventy-five copies of the daily edition are taken in Johnstown, which shows the estimation in which it is held by our business men. This number will doubtless be greatly increased during the coming years.

[From the Hollidaysburg Whig, December 15, 1866.]

We ask the attention of any one of our readers to it who may desire a large daily paper. It is one of the first papers in the country, and as we now get the news by the Pittsburgh papers that we get in the evening in the Eastern papers, regard the COMMERCIAL as a very good paper to subscribe for.

[From the Conneautville Courier, December 13, 1866.]

The COMMERCIAL takes rank among the best and most reliable dailies published, and we heartily commend it to our readers wishing a daily visitor from the "Smoky City."

[From the Tuscarawas (Ohio) Advocate, Dec. 14, 1866.]

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.—It stands unrivalled among the Pittsburgh dailies, and those in want of a daily paper cannot do better than subscribe for the COMMERCIAL.

[From the Brookville Republican, December 12, 1866.]

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.—We would recommend it to all our readers who desire to subscribe for a first class city paper. As a journal of enterprise in gathering the latest intelligence, and giving in each issue a large amount of Congressional news, besides a great variety of reading matter, it does not suffer in comparison with the best. Its ample columns also embrace a carefully prepared literary and valuable scientific miscellany, agricultural and horticultural information from the best sources.

[From Fairmount, West Va., Vedette, Dec. 15, 1866.]

The COMMERCIAL is one of the leading newspapers in the country. It contains all the news, is ably edited and comes promptly to hand the next day after it is published. Its market reports are especially valuable to our business men.

[From Indiana Messenger, Dec. 19, 1866.]

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.—One of the most valued exchanges on our list is the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL. We regard it as inferior to no other paper published in the State of Pennsylvania. Its well filled columns bear witness to the energy and enterprise of the publishers, and the ability with which its editorial department is managed is a matter of general remark among its readers. The COMMERCIAL has an extensive circulation in this region, and is regarded by all who get it as in every respect a first-class paper.

[From the McConnellsburg O. Herald, Dec. 14, 1866.]

We commend it to all who desire to subscribe for and read a live and reliable newspaper.

[From the Hollidaysburg Leader, Dec. 20, 1866.]

We recommend this newspaper to the attention of our readers as one of the ablest dailies now published. Its managers have taken great pains to make it a reliable newspaper, and spare no effort to secure the latest news at the earliest moment.

[From Waynesburg Republican, Dec. 19, 1866.]

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.—We present our readers with the prospectus of this excellent journal for the coming year, this week. Its popularity forbids us saying more concerning its merits. It has long been the paper of Western Pennsylvania and bids fair to sustain its reputation.

[From Tuscarawas, O., Advocate, Dec. 29, 1866.]

It is decidedly a number one newspaper, and we believe is not surpassed by any daily, East or West.

[From Hollidaysburg Whig, Dec. 26, 1866.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is the largest daily in the State, and its financial, commercial, political and news departments are conducted with rare ability. To business men of Western and Central Pennsylvania it is indispensable.

THE CITY THAT IS TO BE.—A correspondent writing about the proposed railroad between St. Paul, Minnesota, and the head of Lake Superior, says: "That a mighty city will soon be built on the waters of the west end of Lake Superior, must be apparent to all intelligent men. Minnesota is to feed New England with breadstuffs before long, and to furnish it with wool for her woolen mills, and it is desirable that New England men should take the lead in that flourishing State, and lay the foundations of the great interior city of the lakes. The climate of the country bordering on the west end of Lake Superior is much better than in the interior—Winters being warmer at the mouth of St. Louis river than in St. Paul, and shorter, owing to the fact that the lake does not freeze over. The best part of the State is on the Red river of the North, which is just now being settled. A few years will see all this magnificent region filled up, and then Dakota will attract immigration."

DIFFERENT LENGTHS OF U. S. NOTES.—A letter of inquiry was recently addressed to the Treasury Department, by a Boston firm, making inquiry into the different lengths of United States bills, from end to end, particularly the ones. The Department replies that the ones are chiefly printed of New York. If they are exactly alike, size cannot be a criterion of genuineness, when printed by the ordinary process, because, the paper being wetted before printing, will expand and shrink irregularly in the wetting and subsequent drying, making notes printed from the plate of irregular length. There is sometimes a difference of from one quarter to three-eighths of an inch in the length of two sheets printed on the same plate, after being dried. Such notes as are printed *dry*, that is, without wetting the paper, are consequently all alike when put in circulation. Size can only be a criterion of genuineness when the paper is printed dry.

THE FLIGHT OF NEGROES TO FLORIDA.—The Charleston *News* estimates the number of negroes, farm hands, that have left South Carolina for Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Florida, at twenty-five thousand. From Georgia the emigration is still larger, though no estimate of the whole number has yet appeared. But every few days mention is made of the departure of six, seven or eight hundred freedmen from Savannah, by steamer, for Florida. They are going also by land, and a Thomasville, Ga., paper, says that trains of carts, wagons, and other vehicles, are constantly passing through that town on the way to Florida. There is also an extensive movement towards the West, in which there are many whites as well as negroes. They are generally in search of new homes, west of the Mississippi. But in most cases the negroes migrating in that direction have been engaged by agents from the Southwest, to go thither to work on the plantations.

THE ARMY.—A considerable number of enlisted men have been discharged from the regular army during the past week, on account of the expiration of their term of service, and it is estimated that the period of enlistment of about fifteen thousand more will expire during the present year. The men discharged are those re-enlisted into the regular army in 1864. The new regiments are recruiting rapidly, about twelve thousand men having been enlisted at the several depots since the 1st of October last. At this rate the minimum strength of the army will be attained in two or three months, as it is thought that enlistment during the summer months will be enough to balance the number discharged.

PAPAL INTOLERANCE.

Suppression of Protestant Worship in Rome—Threats of the Inquisition.

Rev. Dr. Prime, editor of the *Observer*, writes to that paper from Rome the following account of the action which preceded the removal of the American Chapel outside the walls of Rome:

ROME, January 4, 1867.—If you thought the Inquisition was a thing of the past, a monster of the dark ages, now known only among the sauria and megatheria of a former cycle, just read what I am about to write.

You are aware that Protestant worship is not allowed in public assemblies in the city of Rome, nor, indeed, in the Roman States. The only exception to this restriction is that the Ambassadors of foreign governments, resident in Rome, having a chaplain of their own, will, of course, worship in their own way, and if they choose to have a public service in their own houses, on the Sabbath day, no objection is made. Under this protection the Russian, the Prussian, the American, and other representatives of their respective governments have for many years had Divine service in their houses, and if a chapel has been opened in another part of the city, under the flag or name of the Embassy, it would be regarded as a privileged place. The British government has no diplomatic relations with Rome. Why it is thus excluded I do not know. It has been said that Mr. Odo Russell was sent here as Minister, but when the Pope sent a priest to England to represent him at the Court of St. James the mission was declined. Mr. Odo Russell has since visited here in a non-official character, and is very much laughed at for his negotiations with the Pope. His Holiness had a vein of quiet humor in him, and has amused himself and the world, too, by talking to Mr. Odo Russell about an asylum for himself in Malta or elsewhere, when he had no more idea of going there than of going to China or the moon. And for forty years past the British have been tolerated in holding worship in a hay loft, finished off as a chapel, just outside the wall by the Porte del Popolo. They call it the English Church, and it is generally supposed they are outside the wall because they cannot get the privilege of being inside. They are there because they cannot find a more commodious place, and they have no license to worship there or elsewhere. No public worship, except the Romish, is tolerated by the law under the dominion of the Pope of Rome. But the practice is better than the law. It has grown into a custom of the authorities to wink at or overlook the religious assemblies of strangers, visitors at Rome, and as much of the money brought into Rome and spent here is that of the people who come to see the city, it is the interest of the authorities to be indulgent to their guests. If Protestant service in the Italian language were set up, it would soon be set down.

For six years and more, the Scotch Presbyterians have had a station here. Indeed, they have two; one the Free Church, the other the Church of Scotland. The chaplains have held service every Sabbath, in their own apartments, with a few of their countrymen, rarely more than thirty or forty being present. No sign or notice is allowed to be put up on the house to designate it as the place of worship. The stranger finds it advertised at his hotel, and, coming to the number, prowls up the dark stone stairways to some very upper chamber; and there, as secretly as the early Christians in the Catacombs of Rome, or in the dens and caves of the earth, he finds a few like minded, who pray and hear the Word. These services disturb no one, and the authorities do not notice them. They affect to ignore their existence altogether.

On Saturday, December 29, 1867, the chaplains of these two missions were served with the following warning, issued by the British Consul. I copy it *verbatim* from the original, now before me:

BRITISH CONSULATE AT ROME, Dec. 21, 1866.

SIR—It is my official duty to inform you that Monsignore Randi, Governor of Rome, has just communicated to me that you are holding illegal religious meetings in your house, which you must know are prohibited by the Roman law, and that you have thus placed yourself in the power of the Inquisition, both for arrest and imprisonment.

But as the Monsignore permits me to give you this notice, I would seriously advise that you at once put an end to these innovations, and that you visit Monsignore Randi at Monte Citorio, and assure him that you will never again repeat these illegal acts. I hope in this way you may possibly suspend your exile which is now hanging over you.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
[Signed] JOSEPH SEVERN, British Consul.
To Rev. James Lewis.

I will not characterize this letter as it merits. Instead of expressing his regret at being compelled to give such a notice, and offering his official and personal aid to secure a favorable consideration of the case, this Consul evidently takes special pleasure in being able to bring his countrymen under censure, and it is not strange that he is accused of being the instigator of the offensive measure. However that may be, the letter is unworthy of any official, and would be properly noticed by the expulsion from office of its author. But it was actually served upon the two Scotch preachers. One of them, Rev. Mr. Williamson, was also informed by the woman whose apartments he had hired that she would not allow the people to come into the house for public worship any more, and, of course, he had to submit to the woman power and close his chapel.

The other minister, Mr. Lewis, called upon the Duke of Argyle, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Odo Russell, and other distinguished British gentlemen here, and took counsel of them, but it was not prudent for them to interfere. He then went directly to the Governor of Rome, in whose hands this matter would lie, and laid the case before him. The result was that Mr. Lewis became satisfied that the Roman Government would rather not know anything of his movements, as he might preach and pray in his own house as much as he liked if he did not make a noise about it. He returned home, and the next day held his usual service; and I had the pleasure of hearing him preach from the words, "And Paul dwelt two whole years in his own hired house in Rome, and received all that came in unto him, preaching the kingdom of God, and teaching those things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ, with all confidence, no man forbidding him.—Acts xxviii, 30.

He has heard nothing further from the Consul, and nothing from the Inquisition. Up to this time it was not known that such a tribunal was in existence here. But it is so announced by a British official, and its exercise threatened to suppress Protestant preaching. It is not supposed that anything more will come of the matter, and the general opinion is that the complaint out of which the action grew was made by some English convert to Romanism, who would signalize his change of base by a mean assault, in the dark, upon his own countrymen of another faith—strangers in Rome, worshiping God after the custom of their fathers.

If Mr. Lewis gets into the hands of the Inquisition I will let you know. He has asked me to preach for him next Sunday, and if these letters suddenly come to a close you may guess what is the matter.

SATURDAY, January 5, 1867.

Worse than our worse fears—the blow has been struck, and Presbyterians are ordered to desist from public worship in all the Papal dominions!

Yesterday, Mr. Odo Russell, as the acting representative of the British Government, had an interview with Cardinal Antonelli, the Prime Minister of the Pope. Mr. Russell expressed his surprise on being informed that an order had been issued requiring the Scotch Presbyterians to desist from the worship they had been holding in the private houses of their pastors. He asked the Cardinal if he was aware that these meetings had been held for six years past, without objection being made by any one, and if there were any special reason why they were now so summarily suppressed. The Cardinal intimated, in reply, that the Government had for many years past been under restraint, but now that foreign protection was removed, they would administer it according to their own views of duty: that one English chapel was open, and that was enough for the English in Rome.

Mr. Russell said the Cardinal must be aware that the suppression of Presbyterian worship would produce a great excitement in Britain, and the action of the Pontifical Government would be loudly condemned. This suggestion, however, produced no effect, and Mr. Russell remarked that the Americans are allowed to have service of worship. To this the Cardinal answered that the Government would attend to that also. Finding argument and remonstrance vain, Mr. Russell retired and reported the result of his interview. The two places of worship are, therefore, peremptorily closed. There is, therefore, no place in Rome, or in the Papal dominions, where Presbyterians are admitted for divine worship.

Paul could preach two whole years, in his own hired house, in Pagan Rome. But Papal Rome forbids the Protestant follower of the Apostle to worship God with his friends, in his own hired house. Pagan Rome was more tolerant in Paul's day than Papal Rome in ours.
IRENAEUS.

Our dispatches by the latest steamers are several days later than the letter of Dr. Prime, and they inform us that the Americans have really been attended to also. All the meetings for Protestant worship within the walls of the City of Rome, except those in the private houses of the foreign Embassadors, are strictly forbidden. To the urgent representation of the foreign Embassadors, the Roman Government has only, at length, so far yielded as to allow the Protestants to meet outside of the walls of the city. Thus the case remains for the present, and in this state it may remain, until the Roman people, aided by the sympathy of Italy and of all civilized nations, shall forever put an end to the Roman Inquisition and to the prohibition of Protestant worship in Rome.

Utterances of the French Bishops.

Nineteen of the French Bishops have issued Pastoral Letters touching the crisis at Rome. Their tone is very various. Some are pacific, and take things as they are; some hopeful of wonderful changes soon to happen; only one calls for volunteers to fill up the gaps in the ranks of the Pope's troops, some are despairing. The Bishop of Coutances says that when the New Dogma was proclaimed, twelve years ago, there was reason to believe that the Blessed Virgin would insure to the earth a long period of repose. *That hope has been disappointed:*

"Alas! the aspirations of man have been vain. God, who, it was believed, was coming nearer to us, is hidden from us more and more; and the days of joy we then hoped for have not yet risen, but are rather changed into days of anguish. We cast our eyes over the map of the world, but we look in vain for the felicity of which the proclamation of the Immaculate Conception seemed to us as the happy augury. On whatever side we turn our eyes, in Europe, in America, everywhere, we behold wars, murderous battles, bloody conflicts, fratricidal struggles between Christian nations, and even between people of the same race. Everywhere we find passions roused to the highest pitch; the Revolution seeking to destroy all, to domineer over all—everywhere the disregard or the persecution of religion, and of the most elementary principles of natural law; everywhere disorder, ruins of the past, and menaces pregnant with danger for the future."

GAS.—One of the Boston gas companies recently entered on an elaborate series of experiments in order to test the relative merits of the coal generally used for gas-making purposes. The result is thus given: "That a mixture of Pictou and Albert coal produces the best gas made; that the ordinary yield from Pictou coal is 3¾ feet of gas to the pound; from a pound of Albert about 6½ feet. A mixture of Pictou with 7½ per cent. of Albert produces 4 feet to the pound. From a ton of Pictou coal, in addition to the gas made, coke to the amount of 65 per cent., of 2,240 pounds, is produced, and from 8 to 10 gallons coal tar. This tar sells at $2 50 per barrel. Albert coal makes but little or no coke but from a mixture of Pictou with 10 per cent. of Albert about 60 per cent. of coke is secured."

THE RUSH OF AMERICANS TO PARIS.—A late Paris letter says: "Speaking of the numbers who are coming, I am continually hearing calculations as to the probable figures to which the visitors from foreign countries will reach. Here is the estimate of one who is experienced in making such guesses, and whose judgment often hits the mark. He thinks a million may be expected from the British Isles, a million from the United States, Germany 300,000, Italy 50,000, Spain 50,000, Russia 50,000, and the rest of the world 100,000. A million will be looked for from the French provinces; this is calculated for all the time that the Exhibition is open. So you see the Frenchman confesses the superior interest of the Anglo Saxon in such projects."

THERE is a great deal of fault found by the victims of the recent "Union Home and School Lottery" in New York. At first but 200,000 tickets were to be sold, the first prize being $10,000 in greenbacks. Afterwards more than 100,000 more tickets were sold, which of course diminished the chances for drawing the money, and it proves that it was not one of the original tickets that was the lucky one. The dissatisfied claim that none but the 200,000 deserve any prizes.

THE Republicans of Tennessee have called a State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor, to meet at Nashville on the 22d inst.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

St. Augustine, Fla., is said to be a delightful residence. The *Examiner* of that place, speaking of the great crop of oranges, says that 60,000 will be picked from one grove. A gentleman there writes that "they hang in rich yellow clusters from trees on the sides of the streets, and the soft air is redolent of their rich perfume."

The London *Morning Post* says: "The musical section of the forthcoming exhibition at Paris will reveal some startling facts in respect to the cost and profit of musical instruments sold in England of foreign manufacture. The capital of more than one music seller in London is employed in Paris for the making of cheap piano fortes and harmoniums, which instruments are sold at fifty and one hundred per cent. profit."

A meerschaum pipe, manufactured in this country and designed for the Paris Exhibition, is now to be seen in New York. The pipe itself is eleven inches in length, and the amber mouth piece eight inches long and two inches thick. The carving on the trunk on the pipe represents the meeting of Macbeth and Banquo with the witches, on their way from the battlefield. The figures and horses are four inches in height. Surmounting the bowl Shakespeare is represented seated in a chair, looking down upon the scene.

Says the Natchitoches, La., *Times*: "Our streets have been filled with freedmen, some to spend the holidays and others to make settlements with their employers, and as usual there was much dispute. An old sage attracted our attention. He was asked by another sable friend how much he made the last year. He replied: 'Nuffin. I worked for de seventh, and de boss only made a fifth; darefore I got nuffin.'"

The Russian Government, so says a telegram from St. Petersburg, is about to erect a church here in New York, in which the services of the Russian Church will be celebrated.

Some Cincinnati capitalists have gone to Milwaukee to engage in the manufacture of glass. They are said to represent a capital of a million and intend to employ from five hundred to one thousand men. In addition to this, we learn from the *Sentinel*, it is contemplated to establish a number of blast furnaces, with all the necessary machinery for making T iron, wrought and other varieties. A nail factory will also be an important feature of the concern. The works will be the most extensive of the kind in the northwest, and will add not a little to the business and prosperity of the city.

The Fremont, Ohio, *Messenger* says that a wagon load of wooden shoes made its appearance in that place a few days ago, and a good portion of them sold. Prices ranged from 75 cents to $1 25. They were manufactured by machinery out of basswood.

An English paper says: "During the last few weeks several ships arriving at Liverpool from the United States have brought over as portions of their cargoes barrels containing turkeys, geese and other birds, sufficiently pickled to enable them to reach the 'old country' in edible condition."

All the steam trains entering the city of London do so underground, so that there are now nine miles of that kind of road in that great city. Not a single one of all the railroads entering London is allowed to do so at grade.

A Bellows Falls wife was surprised to find $150 in the pocket of an old pair of pantaloons belonging to her husband, which he was ripping up, the money being wrapped up in a piece of newspaper. Which shows that a woman may be quite a rip, and yet a very good person to have about the house.

The Boston *Bulletin* says: Many of our factories are running upon short time, and there is a general tendency towards a reduction of wages. Most of the manufacturers of coarse cotton goods are doing a very poor business. The finer cloths are paying better; but too many mills have during the past year changed on to this line, and the profits are small and growing less.

PERSONAL.

—A Paris letter says: "In regard to the presentation of General Dix, it appears that there has been a regular tempest among the other members of the diplomatic corps presented the same day, because of the prominence given to the General in the columns of the *Moniteur*. The Emperor's speech in reply to General Dix was the only one given, and the Turkish ambassador, who ranks the American, and all other ministers as well, by his superior title of ambassador, has succeeded in obtaining reparation so far as to have the Emperor's speech in reply to his published in the semi-official *Constitutionnel*."

—M. Sam relates that he was standing at a ball given at the Tuileries, talking to the great chemist, Dr. Bisfranc, when he perceived him suddenly become pale and move from his position. M. Sam, fancying that his friend had been taken ill, followed him out to the Salle des Marechaux. There, having recovered his equanimity, he said, "I have just seen a beautiful young bride waltzing with her second husband. Now, I am perfectly convinced she murdered her first husband. It had been a love match, but the young man discovered he had made a fatal mistake, and his health visibly declined. One morning he was found dead in his bedroom, which his wife had filled with flowers, especially with hyacinths. Their poisonous emanations had evidently killed him. On being summoned to examine into the cause of his death, I perfectly remember having related a case of poisoning produced by those very flowers, and, on learning that a scandalous intrigue on her part had been the cause of his misery, I have not the slightest doubt that the wretched woman took this mode of regaining her liberty."

—A fashion writer tells of a beautiful dress at a ball in New York, which was a short skirt, of white tarletan, with a wide box plaiting on the bottom, and having an overskirt of blue satin, trimmed with pipings of white satin, which were studded through the centre with small pearl beads. The shoes were of blue satin, the same shade as the overskirt, and laced with a white cord and tassel. The gloves, which are now the fashion for evening wear, had a gauntlet of kid which reached nearly to the elbow and buttoned with a small gilt button.

—Ristori is now in her forty-second year. She is happily married to the Marquis Caprinica del Grillo—a Roman nobleman—and has two handsome children—a son and daughter in their teens. All accompany her on her American tour. Like Jenny Lind, her private reputation is unsullied. Born in obscurity and poverty, she is a noble example of the self-made woman. The fame and fortune she enjoys sprang from genius and perseverance, intense study and exhaustive experience of life behind the footlights.

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS,
LUBIN'S EXTRACTS,
LUBIN'S EXTRACTS,
French and English Pomades and Oils,
French and English Pomades and Oils,
French and English Pomades and Oils,
French and English Soaps,
French and English Soaps,
Best English Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Best English Tooth and Hair Brushes.
We have without doubt at present the Finest, Largest and Best assorted stock of Toilet Articles ever seen in this city. Our stock of American Toilet Articles comprises every article known to the Trade. "Make your selections from the largest stock" by going to
M'CLARRAN & M'KENNAN, DRUGGISTS,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

COMPOUND CHARCOAL BISCUIT, OR Anti-Dyspeptic Food,
Composed of recently Calcined Willow Charcoal, &c., combined with Graham Flour.
On account of the difficulty and unpleasantness of taking Charcoal, it has not hitherto been employed, either by physician or patient, as much as its valuable medicinal properties demand. This objection is now overcome, as these Biscuits are not only free from disagreeable taste, but are most palatable and highly nutritious.
Recently calcined Willow Charcoal is a powerful Disinfectant and Absorbent, and when administered internally is a valuable remedy for Heartburn, Waterbrash, Acidity of Stomach, Nausea, Eructations, Constipation, and other forms of Indigestion. It is employed in these complaints with the most favorable results by eminent physicians, both in Europe and America. Amongst others M. Belloc found it especially efficacious in Gastralgia, &c., and his observations were confirmed by the French Academy of Medicine; other noted men recommend its use, for whose opinion see United States Dispensatory, &c.
The Biscuits should be taken three or four times a day, and may be used at meals in place of ordinary bread.
For infants soften one or two in milk or water, and give to prevent acidity of stomach, flatulence, &c.
N. B.—Persons suffering from fetid breath, arising from disordered digestion or decayed teeth, will find these an effectual and pleasant remedy.
Sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, at
FLEMING'S DRUG AND PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT
84 Market street, corner Diamond near Fourth.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
SELLING OUT OF A WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING. PIECE GOODS,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Tailor's Trimmings, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.
Our entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. All those desiring great bargains should call early at No. 137 WOOD STREET.
A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

UNION DAILY PRAYER MEETING, 12 M. TO 12:30 P. M., AT LECTURE ROOM OF THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH,
Fifth Street, above Smithfield Street.
Under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association. All are cordially invited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The firm of COOK, BROS. & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, B. L. Cook having retired therefrom, to date from January 1st. The business will be continued at the old stand 343 Liberty street, by W. M. COOK and GEORGE D. COOK, under the firm name of COOK, BROS. & CO.
Pittsburgh, February 5, 1867.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of WM. FITZSIMMONS, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against or being indebted to the estate will present them for settlement.
JOHN DYER, Esq., C. C. BOYLE, Executors.

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT, Grocer and Dealer in Boat Stores, COR. SMITHFIELD AND SECOND STS.
Stores furnished at the very lowest rates, and a discount given on Boat bills that are settled regularly every month.

SAM'L P. SHRIVER....J. M. HOFFSTOT....J. W. SPENCER
SHRIVER, SPENCER & CO, WHOLESALE GROCERS, NOS. 27 AND 29 SMITHFIELD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. H. KNOX....ROBERT C. ORR.
KNOX & ORR Wholesale Grocers, No. 268 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of J. J. BENDER & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of February, 1867. The business of the late firm will be settled by J. J. BENDER, at the old stand, No. 341 Liberty street.
J. J. BENDER, JOHN WILKINSON, JAS. S. McKELVEY.

ON RETIRING FROM THE Wholesale Drug Trade, we desire to tender our thanks to our friends and customers for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to our successors, Messrs. SELLERS & VAN GORDER, whom we cheerfully recommend to our patrons and the trade generally.
J. J. BENDER & CO.

W. H. SELLERS....FRANK VAN GORDER.
Late of R. E. Sellers & Co.
SELLERS & VAN GORDER, (Successors to J. J. Bender & Co.) WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 341, cor. Liberty & Wayne Sts., PITTSBURGH, PA.
The undersigned having purchased the stock, interest, &c., of J. J. BENDER & CO., would announce that they will continue the Wholesale Drug Business at the old stand, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the customers of the retiring firm, and the trade generally.
SELLERS & VAN GORDER.

LEWIS & McCLURE, 346 LIBERTY STREET,
Have in store for family use, Double Extra Hulled Buckwheat Flour, in 12 and 24 pound sacks; White and Yellow sifted Corn Meal in 12 and 24 pound sacks; Rye Flour in 25 pound sacks. Very choice cultivated Cranberries, Dried Fruit, Beans, Hominy and Dried Corn.

GROCERIES.
802 Bags Coffee, good to choice.
51 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 hhds. Prime Cuba Sugar;
52 boxes Clarified Sugar;
248 bbls. N. O. Molasses;
15 tierces Carolina Rice;
25 bags Prime Rangoon Rice;
135 bbls. Prime to Choice Syrups;
In store and to arrive. For sale by
ARBUCKLES & CO., 242 and 244 LIBERTY ST.

MILLINGAR & BIDWELL, MONONGAHELA PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARDS, CARSON STREET, SOUTH END MONONGAHELA BRIDGE, SOUTH PITTSBURGH.
Having a large stock of DRY LUMBER on hand we are prepared to furnish all descriptions dressed lumber for Buildings, &c., at lowest market rates.
Builders and those intending to build, this is the most favorable time for making their arrangements, as we have a large stock finished work on hand.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES,
I have received most of my stock and offer to the trade a selection from 5,000 PAIRS, Of Various Makes.
Before purchasing elsewhere call and examine my stock, as I CAN OFFER DEALERS SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.
JAMES BOWN, 136 WOOD STREET.

REYMER & BROS., NOS. 126 and 128 WOOD ST. MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICAN AND FRENCH CONFECTIONERY,
Keep always on hand a full assortment of CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, KETCHUPS, SAUCES, PICKLES, FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS, JELLIES, SPICES, REFINED SUGARS, &c., &c.
And which is offered at LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF CHOICE GOODS, AT THE WAREHOUSE, No. 201 LIBERTY ST., (Lately occupied by Charles C. Baisley),
Consisting of Canned Fruits, Lard Oil, Lard, Cheese, Pickles in Vinegar, Hominy, Wine Vinegar, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, 3,000 lbs to 4,000 lbs Butter, in Fruit House; one Horse and Wagon, etc. Also, Lease of Warehouse and Fixtures.
JOHN TORRENCE, Receiver.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 30, 1867.

DIARIES, DIARIES, DIARIES, SEVENTY STYLES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 WOOD STREET.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS ARE CAUTIONED
Against making or selling the Hero or Excelsior Fruit Jars as made last season, as they infringe upon Letters Patent of the United States, held by us.
SHEET METAL SCREW CO., New York City.

IRON CITY Livery and Sale Stable, McVEY & ROGERS, Proprietors, No. 45 IRWIN STREET.

SLEIGHING—A GOOD TEAM.
If you want a good ride, go to Howard's Stable, for a Good Team.
HOWARD'S Livery and Sale Stable, First street, near Monongahela House.

F. H. DONALDSON, COAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Office and Landing at Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, No. 493 EAST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, has facilities for HARBORING COAL AND COKE, and will give the best of references. Address POSTOFFICE BOX 3,081, CINCINNATI.

STOCK SALES

BANK, INSURANCE AND OTHER STOCKS—TUESDAY EVENING, February 5th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on Second Floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 106 Smithfield Street.
20 shares Second National Bank,
40 shares Pennsylvania Insurance Co.
70 shares National Refining and Storing Co.
50 shares Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

JOHN D. BAILEY, Stock and Real Estate Broker AND AUCTIONEER.
Having secured the Board of Trade Rooms above the Third National Bank I am now prepared to sell at Auction, STOCKS, BONDS and all kinds of SECURITIES and REAL ESTATE, either on the premises or at the above Rooms.
Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale.
Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.
OFFICE: 102 FOURTH ST.

JAS. H. PARKER, PORK PACKER, 309 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Extra Sugar Cured Hams;
Extra S. C. Breakfast Bacon;
Extra S. C. Dried Beef;
Extra S. C. Beef Tongues;
Bacon Shoulders;
Bacon, Plain Hams;
Bacon, Ribbed and Clear Sides;
Prime Leaf Lard;
Cincinnati Lard Oil;
Mill Grease;
Constantly on hand and for sale at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

WM. MILLER, (LATE MILLER & RICKETSON.) Nos. 221 & 223 Liberty St.,
Has just received a large and well selected stock of FRESH GROCERIES,
Which are offered to city and country dealers at low prices for cash, comprised, in part, of
175 bbls Stuart's Syrup;
25 do Greer, Turner & Co's Syrup;
25 do Lovering's Syrup;
25 do Braujes, Ockershausen & Co's Syrup;
20 boxes Havana Sugar;
150 bbls Refined Sugar;
10 hhds Porto Rico Sugar;
100 bags prime and choice Rio Coffee;
25 bags choice Laguayra Coffee;
10 bags Old Government Coffee;
100 hf chests Green and Black Tea;
25 hf chests Imperial and Gunpowder Tea;
50 kegs English Bi carb Soda;
Spices, Soaps, Iron, Nails, Wooden Ware, &c.

D. FASIG'S New Patent Lifting Jack. TIME AND LABOR SAVED.
This new and useful invention is one of the most convenient and powerful Labor Saving Machines yet introduced to the favor of the public. The advantages of this Jack are comprised in the combination and applying of the well known Lever principle, so arranged with an adjustable Cam rod and Break to hold the weight stationary to whatever height may be desired. They are light, substantial, cheap and very simple; can be worked by a boy, who will save the labor of two men. It is something every Farmer wants. It is something every body wants who owns a Carriage, Buggy, Wagon, or any other kind of vehicle. It is very useful for Wagon Makers, Blacksmiths and Livery Stables. It can be so adjusted as to lift with ease from the smallest to the largest wagon of a ton weight or more. It is very useful for raising fencing or any other heavy weights. County Rights and Machines now for sale at No. 2 ST. CLAIR STREET. Call and examine. It speaks for itself.
JOS. WASHINGTON.

NEW CROP TEAS
150 ½ chests Oolong Tea;
160 ½ chests Japan Tea;
15 ½ chests Gunpowder Tea;
15 ½ chests Imperial Tea;
50 ½ chests Young Hyson Tea;
250 bags Rio Coffee;
50 mats Java Coffee;
25 mats Laguyra Coffee;
50 bbls. Lovering's Syrup;
20 bbls. Imperial Syrup;
50 bbls. Franklin Syrup;
25 bbls. White Drips.
J. D. DRAVO, NOS. 23 and 24 DIAMOND.

SPECIAL CARD.
We are now prepared to contract for and furnish promptly, BLAST FURNACE ENGINES AND BLOWERS, Rolling Mill ENGINES AND MACHINERY
Of any required size or design of best materials and workmanship. Also, TOTTEN'S PATENT GROOVED CHILL ROLLS, which are worthy the especial attention of all makers of Bar Iron and Steel.
We respectfully refer to any of the Iron or Steel Manufacturers of this city and vicinity.
See general card in this paper.
N. B. HOGG, ROBT. C. TOTTEN, formerly of Knap, Wade & Co.
Totten & Co., FULTON FOUNDRY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEEDS, SEEDS.
We are now prepared with our Spring Stock of GARDEN, FIELD AND Flower Seeds, WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE.
We offer Special Inducements to Market Gardeners and Country Merchants.
All our Seeds are Tested before offering for sale.

HAY PRESSES, INGERSOLL'S HAND AND HORSE POWER PRESSES—a full stock of all sizes.
J. KNOX, 137 LIBERTY STREET.

For the Ladies. RARE GOODS, CLOTHES MANGLES, GOFFERING OR Fluting Irons.
We have the exclusive Agency for Western Penna. for those superior goods, which for efficiency and price is not excelled.
CALL AND SEE THEM AT No. 124 Wood Street.
W. W. BRADSHAW.

MANSFIELD & FITZIMMONS, BRASS FOUNDERS, FINISHERS, AND Iron Pipe Fitters for STEAM AND WATER. Also, SINGLE MANUFACTURING AGENTS FOR J. Woods' Valveless Pump.
Special attention paid to Steamboats' and Oil Refinery works.
NO. 13 SECOND STREET, NEAR SHORT, PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, Stoves, Hollow Ware, TIN WARE, TOYS, &c.
ROOFING, SPOUTINGS and JOB WORK promptly attended to. No. 66 FEDERAL ST., near R. R. Depot, Allegheny city.
I. W. GRAFTON.

N. O. SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—
105 bbls Molasses;
15 hhds Sugar;
To arrive per steamer Kenton. For sale by
WILLIAM MILLER, Late Miller & Ricketson.

TEA SETS IN BRITTANIA OR SILVER PLATE.
ODD PIECES in the same, at the Housefurnishing Store of T. H. RICHARDS, 30 Fifth street.

THE GROVER & BAKER
Has stood the Test on every conceivable kind of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at
NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

NOTICES.

OFFICE ERIE CANAL COMPANY, Erie, February 2d, 1867.
ELECTION NOTICE.—AN election for seven Directors of the Erie Canal Company will be held at their Office in Erie, on the FIRST MONDAY, being the 4th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
A. H. CAUGHEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION REFINING & STORING CO., Pittsburgh, February 1, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable forthwith at their Office, No. 193 Liberty street.
WM. KIRKPATRICK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF GLASGOW OIL CO., Pittsburgh, February 1, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS OF GLASGOW OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable to stockholders on and after the 16th inst., at the office of the Treasurer, 149 Liberty street. Transfer Books will be closed from 11th to 18th inst.
J. L. MARSHALL, Treas.

OFFICE MARION OIL COMPANY, Pittsburgh, January 30, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE Marion Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings for the month of January, payable at the Office of the Secretary, No. 149 Wood street, on and after February 5, 1867. Transfer Books closed.
E. E. RINEHART, Sec'y.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D., OFFICE, No. 424 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia, January 21, 1867.
THE INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, due February 1st, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons, at the Banking House of Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., New York, on and after that date.
WM. J. PALMER, Treas.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY, Pittsburgh, February 1, 1867.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, corner of Pike and Canal streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., on TUESDAY, February 26th, 1867, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the election of a Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be presented.
WM. PHILLIPS, President.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1867.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the first Mortgage Bonds of the Company within two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said Bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

NOTICE TO IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS
The Proprietors and Assignees of the several Letters Patent issued to Henry Bessemer and Robert Mushet, of England, and to William Kelly and others of this country, for the manufacture of IRON AND STEEL, by their various processes, in the United States, have, for the purpose of avoiding all conflict of claims under said patents, consolidated their interests, appointed the undersigned Trustees, and are now prepared to grant Licenses for Manufacture and Sale under the various Letters Patent, and to furnish all necessary information and working drawings.
The great *strength* and *toughness* and perfect *homogeneity* of the BESSEMER or PNEUMATIC CAST STEEL, and the comparative cheapness of its production, as well as the already enormous consumption of it are too well known to require comment.
The process may be witnessed at the works of Messrs. WINSLOW, GRISWOLD & HOLLEY, at Troy.
Further information as to terms and particulars of cost, instructions, &c., may be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned.
JOHN F. WINSLOW, Troy, N. Y., JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Troy, N. Y., D. J. MORRELL, Johnstown, Pa., Trustees.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY, Pittsburgh, August 28, 1866.
THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW converting U. S. 7-30 NOTES, 1st SERIES, INTO U.S. 5-20 GOLD BEARING BONDS.
Persons desirous of making the exchange can do so by applying at the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 55 Market st.
D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of FOERSTER & SCHWARZ, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of February, 1867, the entire interest of C. F. Schwarz having been purchased by Edward Foerster, who will continue the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business at the same stand, No. 164 Smithfield street. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said Edward Foerster, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
EDWARD FOERSTER, C. F. SCHWARZ.

HAVING SOLD MY ENTIRE INTEREST in the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business to EDWARD FOERSTER, who will continue the business at the old stand, I would cheerfully recommend him to our former patrons and the public generally.
C. F. SCHWARZ.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The firm of H. SILVERMAN & CO., of the Ætna Salt Works (Nine Mile Run), is hereby dissolved, JAMES MANSFIELD having retired therefrom. The business will be continued by H. Silverman and John Kramer under the name and style of H. SILVERMAN & CO.
H. SILVERMAN, JOHN KRAMER, JAS. MANSFIELD.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of R. DALZELL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the subscribers, at the old stand, No. 251 Liberty street.
ROBERT DALZELL, A. FILSON DALZELL.
Pittsburgh, February 1st, 1867.

ON RETIRING FROM THE Wholesale Grocery Business, in which we have so long been engaged, we desire to tender our sincere thanks to our friends and customers for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to our successors, WM. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO., whom, from their long experience in and knowledge of the business, we cheerfully recommend to the confidence of our late patrons.
R. DALZELL & CO.

WM. H. KIRKPATRICK....JNO. F. KIRKPATRICK.
Wm. H. Kirkpatrick & Co., (Successors to R. DALZELL & CO.,) WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN Flour, Produce, &c., NO. 251 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
The undersigned having purchased the stock of R. DALZELL & CO. will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY, FLOUR, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, at the old stand, and would respectfully solicit the patronage of the customers of the retiring firm and of buyers generally.
WM. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO., No. 251 LIBERTY STREET.
Pittsburgh, February 1st, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of HANNA, HART & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of January, 1867, the interest of Joshua Hanna having been purchased by Wm. K. Hart and C. P. Caughey, who will continue the Banking Business at same stand, corner Third and Wood streets, under the name and style of HART, CAUGHEY & CO.
JOSHUA HANNA, WM. K. HART, C. P. CAUGHEY.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM of Hanna, Hart & Co., (owing to personal and private engagements requiring my whole attention in the East,) I take pleasure in recommending the new firm of HART, CAUGHEY & CO., to that liberal patronage heretofore enjoyed by the late firm.
JOSHUA HANNA.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name, style and firm of DÆWERITZ, KIRMSE & CO., was dissolved on the first day of January, 1867, JULIUS KIRMSE retiring from said firm, he having disposed of all his interest in the same to HENRY DÆWERITZ and JOSEPH LANG, who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
HENRY DÆWERITZ, JULIUS KIRMSE, JOSEPH LANG.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned having formed a copartnership under the name, style and firm of DÆWERITZ & LANG, will continue the manufacture of COPPER AND SHEET IRON WORKS, As heretofore, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their former customers and of the trade generally.
HENRY DÆWERITZ, JOSEPH LANG.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 22d, 1867.

DISSOLUTION—The firm of RICHARD HAYS & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st inst. The business of the late firm will be settled by LAUGHLIN & CO.
RICHARD HAYS & CO.

ALSO, THE FIRM OF LAUGHLIN & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., RICHARD HAYS selling his interest to the remaining partners. The manufacture of Pig Iron will be continued at the Eliza Furnaces, under the same style of firm as heretofore. The business of the late firm will be settled by the new.
January 25th, 1867. LAUGHLIN & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Lamp and Glass business, under the firm name of JOHN ROSS & CO., has this day been dissolved by the purchase of the interests of Jacob Needy and Geo. S. South, in said firm by John Ross, who will continue the business at No. 64 MARKET STREET, and who alone is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
JOHN ROSS, JACOB NEEDY, GEO. S. SOUTH.
Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
GRAFF & HUGUS have admitted WILLIAM FORE as a partner. Name and style,
GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.
January 1st, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—We have this day associated with us in the manufacture of Wrought Iron Welded Tubing, A. FILSON DALZELL and ROBERT H. DALZELL. The business of the firm will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.
EVANS & CLOW.
Pittsburgh, December 6, 1866.

JOHN EVANS....A. FILSON DALZELL.
J. B. CLOW....ROBERT H. DALZELL.
CRESCENT TUBE WORKS. EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES, FOR STEAM, WATER, GAS, &c. LIGHT ARTESIAN TUBING, FOR OIL WELLS. Galvanized Tubing. ALL SIZES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Warehouse, No. 14 Market St., cor. First.
BEST AMERICAN IRON used, and all work warranted.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOOD[S] WHOLESALE
M'ELROY, DICKS[ON] AND COMPANY
54 Wood St., PITTSBURGH,
OFFER AT ALL TIMES GOOD GOO[DS] AT REASONABLE PRICE[S].
Terms - - CAS[H].
S. B. M'ELROY, JAMES DICKS[ON], JOHN T. SHA[W].

BATES & BELL'[S] 21 FIFTH STREE[T].
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, LINEN GOODS, BOYS' WEAR, DOMESTICS.
BATES & BEL[L], 21 FIFTH ST.

MACRUM & CARLISLE, Trimming Store, 19 Fifth St.
GREAT REDUCTION[S] CLOSING OUT PRIC[ES] BEFORE TAKING STOCK.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS—let slightly soiled, at Half Price.
WOOL HOODS, SHAWLS, NUBIAS, &c.—less than cost.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS—At 60 c[ents] Pair and upwards.
STOCKINGS—At 15 and 20 cents, lately s[old at] 25 and 30 cents.
STOCKINGS—At 30 cents, worth 45 and 50.
RIBBONS—Greatly Reduced.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS—Slightly soil[ed] Great Bargains.
PAPER COLLARS—At 15 cents per Box a[nd upwards].
THE IRON CITY WATER PROOF COLL[AR] now ready. Price 20 cents a Box.
SOLE AGENTS FOR LOCKWOOD'S CLOTH-LINED and all P[APER] COLLARS.
LINEN IMITATION COLLAR.
GRAY'S (genuine) MOULDED COLLAR—At [man]ufacturer's prices.
Dealers Supplied at LOW PRI[CES].
MACRUM & CARLISLE, 19 FIFTH ST.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO., Millinery Goods, 77 & 79 Market [St.]
AT JOS. HORNE & CO.'S, 77 and 79 MARKET STREET.
Merino Ribbed Hose for Ladies [and] Children.
Wool Ribbed Hose, for Ladies [and] Children.
Gents' Wool and Shaker Knit Soc[ks].
Shetland Ribbed Shirts and Drawe[rs].
Blue Mixed Shirts and Drawers.
Calf Gloves, Fur Gloves, Cloth Glo[ves], Buck Gloves.
Wool Shawls, Scarfs and Nubias.
Cardignon Jackets.
Balmoral Skirts, very low.
Handkerchiefs, Plain, Embroide[red] and Hem-stitched.
Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets. [L]inen Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Hair Nets, Belting, Buckles, Co[mbs], Braids, Zephyrs, Bead, Trimmings, Fringes.
Ribbons, Flowers, Frames, &c.
Hoop Skirts and Corsets.
Special bargains in Woolen Goods, Handkerch[iefs], Hosiery, Gloves and Balmoral Skirts.
A full line of the above constantly on hand, new goods arriving daily.
Our entire stock now offering at REDU[CED] PRICES.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STA[IRS].
JOS. HORNE & CO., 77 and 79 MARKET STRE[ET].

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &[c.]
HAIR JEWELR[Y] OF THE LATEST PATTERNS, MADE TO ORDER BY DUNSEATH & CO., 56 FIFTH STREET, Opposite Masonic H[all].

EDUCATIONAL.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT Evergreen Hamle[t], NEAR PITTSBURGH.
This Institution is now in successful operation, [and] a few more Pupils can be comfortably accommod[ated].
Circulars with full particulars, regulations, te[rms], &c., will be sent on application to
T. P. LEHMANN, A. M., Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vo[ls].
Box 493, Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. SHI[NN], No. 120 Fourth street.

BROWNSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.
The Spring Session will commence on FEBRUA[RY] 6th, 1867, and continue twenty weeks.
References—Bishop and Clergy of the Dioces[e of] Pittsburgh.
For Circulars apply to the Principal.
Mrs. C. E. SMYTH, Brownsville, P[a].

J. B. M'LAUGHLIN, JR....JAS. H. M'KENN[A].
WM. L. ELLIS & CO., Dealers in FRESH CAN, COVE, SPICED AND SHELL OYSTERS.
FRESH FISH, FRUITS AND GAME received d[aily] by express. 21 ST. CLAIR STREET, Pittsburgh.
Terms, cash.
J. B. McLAUGHLIN & CO., Agent[s].

GET NONE BUT A GROVER & BAKER,
It is the best for all purposes. Call at 18 FIFTH STREET.

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO., (Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Deal[ers] in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 56 WO[OD] STREET, Pittsburgh.

he Daily Commercial

MUSIC OF LABOR.

The banging of the hammer,
The whirring of the plane,
The crashing of the busy saw,
The creaking of the crane,
The ringing of the anvil,
The grating of the drill,
The clattering of the turning lathe,
The whirling of the mill,
The buzzing of the spindle,
The rattling of the loom,
The puffing of the engine,
The fan's continual boom,
The clipping of the tailor's shears,
The driving of the awl,
These sounds of honest industry
I love—I love them all.

The clicking of the magic type,
The earnest talk of men,
The toiling of the giant press,
The scratching of the pen,
The tapping of the yardstick,
The tinkling of the scales,
The whistling of the needle,
(When no bright cheek it pales,)
The humming of the cooking stove,
The surging of the broom,
The pattering feet of childhood,
The housewife's busy hum,
The buzzing of the scholars,
The teacher's kindly call—
These sounds of active industry
I love—I love them all.

I love the ploughman's whistle,
The reaper's cheerful song,
The drover's oft-repeated shout,
Spurring his stock along,
The bustle of the market man,
As he hies him to the town,
The hollo from the tree top,
As the ripened fruit comes down,
The busy sound of threshers,
As they clear the golden grain,
The husker's joke and catch of glee,
'Neath the moonlight on the plain,
The kind voice of the drayman,
The shepherd's gentle call—
These sounds of pleasant industry
I love—I love them all.

Oh, there's a good in labor,
If we labor but aright,
That gives vigor to the daytime,
A sweeter sleep at night;
A good that bringeth pleasure,
Even to the toiling hours;
For duty cheers the spirit,
As dew revives the flowers.
Then say not that Jehovah
Gave labor as a doom,
No—'tis the richest mercy
From the cradle to the tomb;
Then let us still be doing
Whate'er we find to do,
With cheerful, hopeful spirit,
And free hand strong and true.

IE AUTHORSHIP OF SHAKSPEARE.

[From the New Castle, Pa., Courant.]

We reprint the following by request, mply remarking that we disagree with writer in his conclusions.—Ed. Com.]

This is the title of a book recently issued m the press of Messrs. Hurd and oughton, of New York, which is written the Hon. Nathaniel Holmes, one of the dges of the Supreme Court of Missouri. dge Holmes, being a jurist, underands well the laws of evidence, and his inion on any disputed question, whether literature or law, is entitled to respect. this book he undertakes to prove that dramatic works imputed to William akspeare, and which has borne his name two hundred years, were not written that person at all, but by his cotemrary, Sir Francis Bacon. We have long tertained this opinion, and therefore d the Judge's work with the deepest erest and satisfaction. We think moreer, that no man of candid mind, capa of understanding what proof is, can, er a perusal of Judge Holmes's argunt, come to any other conclusion than e one he has reached.

Nearly fifty years ago the literary world England was thrown into excitement the appearance of the Waverly novels hich were anonymous. The question s, who was the author? but no one was le to furnish an answer based upon sitive evidence. At length a gentleman med Adolphus, who was familiar with e style of "*Marmion*," and those other ems of which Walter Scott was the acowledged author, undertook to collate ose parts of the Waverly novels which rnished an index to the mental culiarities, phrases, habits, studies and cupations of their author and to show w strikingly they corresponded with e same ear marks in Scott's vowed ritings. It was the evidence of circumances, no one of which, taken singly, ould prove the point in dispute, but all gether, would form such an array of oof as would be irresistible. Sir Walter ott did not avow himself to be the thor of "Waverly" for five years afterards, but the sagacious men of that day d no doubts on the question.

The idea that Lord Bacon wrote the ays ascribed to Shakspeare is by no eans new. It was first squarely broached Miss Delia Bacon, then by Mr. Wm. enry Smith, in a letter to Lord Ellesmere d published some years ago in *Putnam's agazine*. The late Lord Palmerston, it well known, held the same opinion most mly. But no man has undertaken by elaborate argument to establish the until Judge Holmes appeared. To justice to the subject it was necessary be familiar with the works of Lord Ban, which are voluminous, and some of em very abstract, but all deeply interting from the peculiar wit that glitters every page. His intimate communion ith Bacon enables him to see in innuerable instances the evidence of his thorship in the plays. Besides this, dge Holmes shows from dates and other gular circumstances that there was no her man in the seventeenth century cept Bacon who could have produced ch works—works whose author was a ell read lawyer, a profound philosopher, historian, acquainted with dead, and reign and living languages, and evincing breadth and minuteness of observation, d a knowledge of human nature which s made his productions immortal. For st as the English race in both hemiseres advances in civilization and refinement, in the same proportion do these draatic writings become the subjects of deep udy and admiration.

We have noticed with amazement the neral unwillingness of American critics undertake a thorough review of Judge olmes's book. This cannot be due to the eakness of the effort, for no man can ad the volume without being struck ith the ability and even profoundness isplayed by the author. We attribute is remarkable taciturnity of the reviews to two causes. First, to that "worst rmed moral delinquency—an indifference truth:" as if the authorship of Shakseare was not an infinitely more importt question in literature than the one pon which there has been so much dissussion—who was the author of Junius's etters? We can easily understand why r. Richard Grant White, who has the putation of being the greatest Shakserian scholar in this country, should have othing to say on the subject. For his late and beautiful edition of e works of Shakespeare he records series of facts in the life of his hero, which seems to us, should have led him at nce to scout the idea that such a man, ith such antecedents, and such surroundgs, could possibly have written the orks now attributed to him, simply beause that in common with all the other lays performed at the Globe theater, they ere published under the name of the anager. That a Law Judge on the bench f a Western and a half civilized State, hould find time, in the midst of his official uties, to master the profound works of ord Bacon and there find the key to unck the mystery which Mr. White had ung round the name of Shakespeare, —that this Missouri Judge should be the rst to draw the obvious inference from e facts of Mr. White, and establish it by he most startling array of circumstantial vidence, is indeed somewhat humiliating Mr. White, and a reflection upon his agacity.

The other cause for the seeming indiffrence shown to one of the most interestg and remarkable productions of the ay is the fact, that, even literary men in eneral, know as little about the works of ord Bacon as our second rate lawyers o about "Coke upon Lyttleton," or as he common run of preachers do of "Edards on the Will," or "Butler's Analoy." And no man can unravel the mysery of Shakspeare unless he finds the hread in the works of Bacon.

In his last will and testament occur hese touching words of Lord Bacon's: For my name and memory, I leave it to en's charitable speeches, to foreign naions, and the next ages." It is truly vonderful that more than two hundred ears should roll by before the world was airly made acquainted with the character of this great man; and it is to us a natter of great pride that an American, vhose country was a vast wilderness when the great chancellor was in his rime, should be the first to reveal to the nglish nation, by an argument without flaw, that he, and not Shakspeare, was he author of these works, which have one so much to ennoble the English race d language.

From the preface it appears that the ook was a labor of love with Judge Holmes, reaching through a number of ears. In the exhaustive way he has done he work, he proves himself to have no uperior as a "Shakspearean" scholar. The volume is attracting attention among he candid and inquisitive minds in the East, and we hope the thinking men of he West will indulge themselves in reading one of the most satisfactory arguments hat has ever been offered to the literary world in solution of the question—whether William Shakspeare was, or was not the real author of the works ascribed to him, and if not, then who was?

DANGEROUS PAPER.—There is a great difference in the combustibility of common paper. Enamelled card paper, on account of its compact body and the presence of mineral matter, white lead or barytes, is quite disinclined to burn; in fact, some kinds are practically fire-proof. White writing and printing paper can seldom be lighted by a spark, and when ignited by a flame, it requires dexterity to keep it burning. On the other hand, there is a common reddish-yellow paper which, in some circumstances, is as dangerous as gunpowder. It takes fire by the smallest spark and burns like tinder; when once lighted, if left alone, it is sure to be consumed completely. All the yellow and buff paper which I have tested, out of which envelopes are made, partakes more or less of the same character. I have no doubt that such paper has been the occasion of some of the fires in this city, which have been otherwise unexplained, such as the fires in paper warehouses and offices of professional men. A spark of fire, or the stump of a lighted cigar, falling in a waste basket containing yellow envelopes with other kind of paper, would have a good chance of setting the whole on fire.—*Prof. Seeley.*

Death as a Godfather.

The following is a translation from the German of a popular writer:

A poor man who had twelve children, for whose bread he had to work day and night, was in despair when the thirteenth came into the world. He rushed out of his house determined to ask the first person he met to be the godfather of the newly born. A bright and beautiful form appeared to him.

"Poor man," it said, "I pity thee. I will hold thy child at the font; I will care for him, and he shall be happy all his life."

But the man answered: "I know thee. I will not have thee for a godfather, for thou givest to the rich and leavest the poor to hunger."

Thus he spoke who knew not that Providence is all-wise in gifts, who only felt that poverty is bitterness. So he turned from his friend and sought further; and soon a dark shape appeared.

"Wilt thou have me to be godfather of thy child?" it said. "I will heap gold on him and he shall enjoy all the pleasures that earth affords."

"No," cried the man, "I know thee too well; thou dost deceive, and lead men to sorrow and to sin."

He went on, and presently meager-legged Death stalked before him.

"Take me for thy godfather," said he, "I make all men equal."

"I accept thee," answered the man, "for thou sparest neither rich nor poor."

"I promise thee," said Death, "that thy son shall be rich and honored, for nothing lacks to him who takes me for his friend."

When the boy had grown to be a man, his godfather came to him, and led him forth into a wood; then showing him an herb, he said:

"Now will I fulfill my promise. Thou shalt be a great physician. When thou art with the sick, if thou seest me at the head, thou mayst be sure this weed will cure; but if I stand at the foot, no art will save, for I shall have chosen. But, beware! Use not this herb with the desire to defraud me, or thou wilt weep the day!"

The young physician's name became famous throughout the world; from far and near men sought him, for his word of life or death never failed; fortune smiled on him, and he became rich. At last the King fell, and the skillful doctor was called to his aid. When he reached the royal bed, Death stood at the foot, and stared in the sick man's face. But the physician would not despair; for the sake of such a patient, he resolved to outwit the godfather, trusting to be forgiven for the first offense. He therefore turned the King's head, so that Death stood no longer at the foot, but at the head. He then administered the healing herb, and the King was cured and arose. Death scowled on his godchild, and raised his long finger with threatening gestures.

"This time I pardon thee," he muttered, "but betray me not again, or woe to thee."

But sickness again entered the palace, and the king wept day and night over his only daughter; in his despair he promised that she should be the wife of whomsoever saved her. The physician came and found Death waiting at her feet, but the maiden's beauty and innocence tempted him to defy once more his godfather. In vain Death frowned and shook his clenched fist; the bed of pain was turned, the herb was administered, and health and strength returned to the sufferer. Then the stern godfather, thus twice cheated of his prey, seized his godchild with his ice-cold hand, and dragged him into his home beneath the earth. There burned millions of flames—some large, some less, some very small, in immeasurable rows. At every moment some were extinguished, and others kindled; so that constantly appearing and disappearing, they seemed ever in motion.

"These," said Death, "are the life lights of men. These highest and brightest belong to children; the next in size to married people, in their first, best years; the last to the aged—though some children and young people have also small flames."

The physician asked to see his own, and death pointed to a faint glimmering light, which seemed on the point of expiring. "That," said he "is thine!"

"Oh! dear godfather!" said the trembling man; "let me enjoy more life! I must be the husband of the little maiden I have saved!"

"In vain dost thou ask," replied Death; "the old flame must die, before a new one can be lighted."

"Oh, put it on another table that may kindle as this expires!" cried the physician.

Death feigned to grant the petition; but when he touched the little flickering flame, it fell and was extinguished, and Death's cold hand clutched his godchild.

Parisian Literature.

The following spicy account of the condition of Parisian literature we clip from the letter of the *Publisher's Circular*:

"Some time since a M. Debriges, being hard pressed for money, applied for assistance to M. Louis Jourdain, an editor of *Le Siecle*. The latter had neither gold nor silver, but he engaged M. Debriges to *make* a book, and suggested the Chevalier d'Eon as a salable subject. M. Debriges picked up an old work entitled 'Les Memoires du Chevalier d'Eon,' published in 1836 by M. Gaillardet, and used his scissors with untiring energy. M. Louis Jourdain signed the book as author, and M. Dentu published it. A short time since M. Gaillardet wished to bring out a new edition of 'Les Memoires du Chevalier d'Eon.' When he presented it to a publisher he was told it was only a reprint of M. Debriges' 'L'Hermaphrodite.' He examined the latter, and found it was composed almost entirely of his work, copied literally. He, therefore, brought suit. MM. Jourdain and Debriges attempted to pursuade him to abandon his action by making the explanations I have given, and M. Debriges added that he thought the copyright of M. Gaillardet's book had expired. M. Gaillardet refused to accept the explanations, and has written some harsh cards in the public prints. He has something to do—what his share was never clearly appeared—with writing 'La Tour de Nesle.' He had to bring a suit against M. Alex. Dumas to secure the appearance of his name on the play-bills, and on the printed book, as an author of the piece. This suit led to a duel between him and Alex. Dumas. When M. Dumas published his memoirs, M. Gaillardet attacked him for the history he gave 'La Tour de Nelse.' Now he is attacking Messrs. Jordain and Debriges. He is an author never heard of by his works, put known by his lawsuits. His name is familiar to many of your readers by his career as editor of *Le Courier des Etats Unis*, the able organ of French interests in the United States. M. de Lamartine's work on De Balzac is likewise looked on as a literary scandal. It is made up almost entirely of extracts from De Balzac's works. It is something even worse than his 'Life of Byron,' and is almost as bad as his 'History of Russia,' which was *cut* out of M. Schnitzler's 'History of Russia,' or his work on the 'Beauties of Job,' which appeared in *Le Siecle*. This newspaper gave him twenty sous a line. To make as many lines as possible, he put into his work the whole book of Job, and little else—just sauce enough to 'bind' the ingredients of the dish together."

How Mr. Jefferson Came Near Being Bust-ed.

Many years ago, when Thomas Jefferson was President of the United States, an attempt was made at Washington to execute his bust of plaster of Paris after a new plan which, but for the fortune of an accident, might have ended in the death of the President. An artist by the name of Brower fitted a box tightly about the President's neck and left an opening in the top through which he was to pour the liquid plaster. The hair of Mr. Jefferson was prepared in the usual way, his ears stopped up, and a couple of quills were put into the nostrils communicating with the outside of the box, through which it was supposed by the artist a sufficient supply of fresh air could be obtained. The artist was not, however, as well read in physiology as he might have been, or he would have known that no ordinary man, much less the President of the United States, could get enough oxygen to sustain life through a couple of small goose quills. Mr. Jefferson took a seat upon a couch, his head in a box, and the artist poured in his plaster. For a short time the great statesman patiently submitted to the uncomfortable position, but finding the supply of air insufficient, he got up, and, dashing his head against the wall, broke the box, and the whole contrivance fell to the floor in fragments. Thus ended the attempt of Mr. Brower to take a *bust* of the President.

THE HEN AND DUCK AS EGG PRODUCERS.—A paper has been received by the Paris Academy of Sciences from M. Comaille on the comparative value of the hen and duck as egg producers. His observations were limited to three hens and three ducks, all fine animals, hatched at the same time in the month of February. During the following autumn the ducks laid 225 eggs; they recommenced laying in February, and continued to do so until the middle of August. The hens laid no eggs during the autumn, but began in January, and left off in the middle of August. The totals of each at the end of that time were—the hens, 257 eggs; the ducks, 617. M. Comaille next examined the nutritive value of each kind of egg, and found them nearly equal in that respect. Hence the duck is more profitable than the hen by far.

ONE OF THE GREAT LANDHOLDERS OF ENGLAND.—A prize essay in the Royal Agricultural Society's *Journal* treats of the "Farming of Leicestershire," as showing the injurious effects of the English system of great landed estates. The Duke of Rutland's estate extends over one-sixteenth of the whole county, comprising 39,000 acres, let to 1,275 occupiers, mostly in farms of from fifty to seven hundred and fifty acres, and yielding a rental of £100,000 per annum. This accumulation of land in one ownership is effected through the laws of entail and settlements, by which the division of estates among heirs is prevented. As a consequence, it is stated that Leicestershire owes its surpassing fertility and high rental to its native excellence of soil, rather than to any pains taken in its improvement.

OILING A VENTRILOQUIST.—We find this bit of quiet fun in an English paper: "A gentleman going down the river on a steamer, the engine of which was upon deck, he sauntered out to see the working of the machinery. Near him stood a man apparently bent on the same object. In a few moments a squeaking noise was heard on the opposite side of the engine. Seizing the oil can—a gigantic one by the way—the engineer sought out the dry spot, and to prevent further noise of that kind, liberally applied the contents of the can to every joint. All went on well for a while, when the squeaking was heard in another direction. The oiling process was repeated and quiet was restored; but as the engineer was coming quietly towards the spot occupied by the gentleman and the stranger, he heard another squeak. This time he detected the true cause of the difficulty. The stranger was a ventriloquist. Walking straight up behind him, he seized the astonished joker by the nape of the neck and emptied the contents of the can down his back. 'There,' said he, 'I don't believe that old engine will squeak again.'"

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

No person, old or young, should fail to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists. se4-s-m-TuAW

"A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, advertised in our columns, is a successful attempt to combine and apply the medicinal virtues of the White Pine Bark. It has been thoroughly tested by people in this city and vicinity, and the proprietor has testimonials of its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend its trial in all those cases of disease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our druggists."—*New York Independent.*

The great New England Remedy, DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND, is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

The WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel and other complaints. For Piles and Scurvy it will be found very valuable.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines generally.
no7-ym Tu,Th,S

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NEW OPERA HOUSE—OPERA. Lessee, W. Henderson; Director, M. Strakosch.
POSITIVELY FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.
MAD. GHIONI AND FIG. SUSINI'S GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, the famous Comic Opera,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
M'lle Carissa Signers Errani, Marra, Sarti and Coletti in the principal roles.
Grand Chorus and Orchestra. Conductor, Sig. Nicola.
Wednesday and Thursday—L'Africaine.
Friday—Lucrezia Borgia.
Saturday—Faust.
Admission, $1; reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Gallery 50 cents; Private Boxes, $10.
Box Office Open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at Messrs. C. C. Mellor & Co.'s 81 Wood street.

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Business Manager......H. W. WILLIAMS.
Treasurer......GEORGE MILLER.
THIS EVENING will be performed the new sensation drama in two acts, entitled
THE PIRATE'S LEGACY, OR, THE WRECKER'S FATE.
The GRAND BALLET TROUPE in a new nautical ballet entitled, "AQUATIC SPORTS ON THE MONONGAHELA AND ALLEGHENY RIVERS," at 9½ each evening. Mons. HENRI MORE'S QUE on the Flying Trapeze, and
A SPLENDID OLIO.
The performance concluding with the comic pantomime entitled
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In active preparation, the great Oriental Spectacle entitled CHERRY AND FAIR STAR.
Grand Gift Matinee every Saturday. Three magnificent Silk Dresses to be given away.

AMERICAN SKATING TOURNAMENT, TO BE HELD AT THE WASHINGTON SKATING PARK, CHICAGO, ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11 and 12.

FIRST DAY—Contest for Ladies.

First Prize, Gold Watch, valued at (Or that amount in Cash).	$200
Second Prize, Gold Watch, valued at (Or that amount in Cash).	100
Contest for Boys under 14 years of age.	
First Prize, Cash	$50
Second Prize, Cash	25
SECOND DAY—Contest for Gentlemen.	
First Prize, Cash	$400
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Contest for Misses under 14 years of age.	
First Prize, Cash	$30
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Full Great Western Light Guard Band (20 members) in attendance each day. First contest each day to begin at 2 P. M. fe5,6,7,8

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FRED. AIMS......Manager.
Engagement of the Champion Clog Dancer of America, Mr. DICK SANDS. Production of the Comic Opera of LUCRETIA BORGIA. Great hit of the PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
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The Variety Operatic Minstrel and Dramatic Company in a Brilliant Olio. Look out for the new Company.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE Fakir of Vishnu, MASONIC HALL. FOR A SHORT TIME LONGER, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, February 4th. NEW AND WONDERFUL FEATS WILL BE PRESENTED EACH EVENING.
One hundred and fifty beautiful Presents will be distributed to the audience at the close of every entertainment.
Tickets......25 cents.
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Family Tickets......$1 00.

UNIVERSALIST FAIR AND FESTIVAL, OPENS AT CITY HALL, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4th, AND CONTINUES TWO WEEKS.
Choice articles will be offered for sale. Music, Singing of select pieces, and pleasing amusements, will diversify the entertainment and make the evenings spent there interesting and agreeable.
Meals and Refreshments provided; closing each night, except Saturdays, with a Promenade.
Admission, 25 cents.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of SHOEMAKER, MILLER & CO., in Leavenworth, Kansas, until the 14th day of February, 1867, for

Grading and Masonry of 100 Miles of Union Pacific R. R., Eastern Division.

Between Fort Ellsworth and Pond Creek, Kansas. Profiles and specifications will be ready for examination after the 1st day of February. The work must all be done during the Summer of 1867. Payments will be made in Cash every Thirty Days.

The country is healthy, and the work offers good inducements to contractors. For further information apply to GEO. WALLACE, Superintendent Construction, Junction City; GEORGE T. WICKES, Engineer, or R. H. SHOEMAKER, Assistant Manager, Leavenworth, Kansas, or to T. F. OAKES, at the Office of the Union Pacific Railroad, corner Fifth and Oak streets, St. Louis.

R. M. SHOEMAKER, GENERAL MANAGER.

TO BUILDERS—
Sealed propositions for the materials and constructions of the Alliance College Building, which is to be erected at Alliance, Ohio, the coming season, will be received by the Building Committee, at Alliance, until the 25TH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

Propositions may be made for the materials and for the parts of the work separately, or for the whole together. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the Banking House of Teeters, Milner & Paul, on and after the 5th day of January, 1867. Any information desired in regard to the building, may be obtained of S. C. PORTER, the Architect, at his office, No. 7 Perkin's Block, Cleveland, Ohio.

J. B. MILNER, President of Board.
WM. S. PETTIT, Secretary.
Alliance, December 27, 1866.

M. KEARNS' Eagle Bread and Cracker Factory, NO. 446 PENN STREET, se10-eod-ym PITTSBURGH.

COACH MAKERS' ROTARY VISES.
I have just received a full assortment of Nos. 1, 2 and 3. They are the best Vise in the market for Coach Makers.
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Discounts Daily, 11 1-2 o'clock. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

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Owing to alterations in progress at their late office, have REMOVED to the Rooms lately occupied by the Fourth National Bank,
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Interest allowed on Deposit. no15

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
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The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
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The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus, for removing and preventing the troublesome, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.
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Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by
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FOR SALE—
100 bbls. Golden Sheaf Flour;
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1 car load No. 1 Oats;
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300 bush Potatoes;
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INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, Pa., from January 1st to December 31, 1866, inclusive. Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 24, 1866.

1st. Capital authorized and paid in		$ 100,000 00
2d. Assets—U. S. 7 30's	$76,500 00	
U. S. 5 20's	5,000 00	
Cash	8,107 83	
Bank Stock	4,200 00	
Insurance stock	2,500 00	
Bills Receiv'ble	21,259 88	
Book Account	1,436 11	
Office Furniture	254 10	$ 119,357 42
3d. Amount of premiums received from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive		$ 33,058 17
4th. Amount of interest (net)		$ 7,485 59
5th. Paid since January 1st, 1866, as follows, viz: Fire, Cargo and Marine Losses	$22,416 96	
Returned premiums	2,804 91	
Commissions on premiums	209 61	
Government Tax & Stamps	829 92	
Re-insurance	58 75	
Salaries, Rent and all other expenses	5,395 53	$ 31,715 58
6th. Amount of outstanding risks December 31st, 1866		$1,555,764 94

7th. Amount of all debts and liabilities, December 31st, 1866, is three unadjusted losses, estimated but not exceeding $5,300 00.

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
T.TH.S

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
E. S. WINSTON, President.
ASSETS OVER $17,500,000, AND EXCLUSIVELY CASH.
Annual Dividends Available Immediately,
TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR REDUCE THE PREMIUM AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.
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Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
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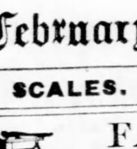

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Mr. ANDERSON'S customers will please be particular to leave their orders at his office adjoining his old Brewery, or at our office, corner DUQUESNE WAY AND BARKER'S ALLEY. no13-ym

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MEANS & COFFIN, WHOLESALE GROCERS, COR. WOOD and WATER STS., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Have always on hand a well selected Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap18-3taw

H. RIDDLE, NO. 183 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, for the sale of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures. no17

DON'T BE DECEIVED
By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER, at
no9 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

CARPETS.

VERY CHEAP—JUST OPENED A NEW STOCK OF CARPETS,
Which we are selling at a large reduction from former prices.
Druggets and Feltings, MARKED DOWN LOW.
SLEIGH ROBES AND LININGS,
WATER PROOF AFGHANS, ELEGANT, WARM AND CHEAP.
Oliver McClintock & Co., 23 FIFTH STREET.

McFARLAND & COLLINS OFFER AT Wholesale and Retail, CARPETS.
A new stock of choice patterns, which cannot be excelled in extent and variety.
WINDOW SHADES,
In Green, Tan Color, Buff, Lavender, Drab, and Fancy Colors, with plain, neat and rich Gilt and Velvet Borders, over Two Hundred different patterns.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
All the best patterns in market in sheets 3, 6, 7½, 12, 18 and 24 feet wide.
SCOTCH WINDOW HOLLANDS,
Buff, Green, Blue and White, in all widths.
English Woolen Druggets,
In Bright Colors, 1½, 2¼, 3, 3¼, 3½ and 3¾ Yards Wide,
WOOLEN AND LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS
ENGLISH WILTON AND VELVET RUGS,
SWISS LACE AND APPLICATION CURTAINS,
In patterns that are not be found elsewhere.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH GOODS FOR HEAVY CURTAINS.
New Patterns Cornices, Carpet and Curtain Upholstery.
Orders promptly and carefully executed. Will send careful and experienced Upholsters to any part of the country to lay Carpets and put up Curtains, Shades, &c. We solicit an examination of our stock by purchasers in large or small quantities, being confident that we can offer substantial inducements for orders, both as regards goods, prices and facilities for doing the most extensive business in the West.
McFARLAND & COLLINS, 71 AND 73 FIFTH ST.,
Next Building to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor. no21-eod

MEDICAL.

WM. J. KANE......SAM'L H. DRUIT
KANE & DRUIT, Corner Federal and Lacock streets, ALLEGHENY, PA., Wholesale & Retail Druggists.
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye stuffs, Carbon Oil, etc., Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the West. oc22

J. C. MATTERN, DRUGGIST, Cor. Smithfield and Third sts.
SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
jy5 AND FAMILY RECIPES.

PARK & BRILL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET
mh10 near Depot, Allegheny city, Pa.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

MEANOR, HARPER & HOOD, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.
1,000 BUSH. POTATOES.
100 BBLS. QUAKER CITY FLOUR,
No. 329 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

W. D. BURKAM & CO, General Commission Merchants, No. 44 Chamber of Commerce, CHICAGO, ILLS.
ORDERS FOR GRAIN AND PRODUCE PROMPTLY FILLED.

J. McALPIN & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN EASTERN AND WESTERN PRODUCE,
FLOUR, BARLEY, RYE, OATS, HAY, FEED, POTATOES, APPLES, ONIONS, POULTRY, GAME, &c., &c.
No. 337 LIBERTY ST.

L. H. VOIGT......DANIEL SHUPE.
L. H. VOIGT & CO., PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 257 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Receive and sell all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Purchase on orders at the lowest Market Price, all kinds of Pittsburgh Manufactured Goods, and every description of Merchandise.

J. BLAIR......A. WOODS.
BLAIR & WOODS, Produce Commission Merchants
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Green and Dried Fruits, Beans, &c. NOS. 281 and 283 LIBERTY ST.,
no29-ym Pittsburgh, Pa.

T. C. JENKINS, Checkered Front, 273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, COMMISSION MERCHANT
And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.
Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors. my28

JACOB LAWSER & BRO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Dealer in Hops and Malt,
334 North Delaware Avenue, Phila.
Choice Hops constantly on hand. au11-6m

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COKE, COAL, LIME— PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE Gas, Coal and Coke Co
YARD.—MARION AV., ALLEGHENY CITY.
OFFICE.—NO. 4 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
OSCAR F. LAMM, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. le28

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

JOS. S. FINCH RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH, Successor to THOMAS MOORE. Manufacturer of Copper-Distilled Pure Rye Whisky, Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH.
ap16-6m

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
A full stock of LOCKS, HINGES, SCREWS, &c., for sale by
B. WOLFF, JR. & CO., Corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts.

CANNED FRUIT, CANNED FRUIT,
Of all varieties, Foreign Fruits and Nuts, Fancy Cakes and Confectionaries, can be had at all times by calling at No. 40 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.
no20 GEORGE SCHLELEIN.

MANUFACTURERS.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS. LLOYD & BLACK, MANUFACTURERS OF Best Common, Refined Charcoal AND JUNIATA BLOOM IRON.
MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON. HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON. BOILER PLATE and SHEET IRON. MOWER and REAPER BARS. CYLINDER and GUARD OR FINGER IRON. SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs to the yard. WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same. FLAT RAILS. Punched and Countersunk. COAL SCREEN IRON. NAILS and SPIKES.
Warehouse, No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts. Works, Second street, Eighth Ward, adjoining City Gas Works, Pittsburgh.

MONONGAHELA IRON WORKS. LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS, MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS, THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES, WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS, COACH AND LAG SCREWS, SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS, CAST AND WROT IRON WASHERS, MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS, WROUGHT IRON HINGES, TUYERE IRONS, BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS, ROOF AND TRUSS BOLTS, COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES, BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS, STOVE AND SAW RODS, R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS.
A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock.
WORKS—SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE.
WAREHOUSE—WATER AND MARKET STS. PITTSBURGH. je18-1y

FORT PITT BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS. CARROLL & SNYDER. Manufacturers of Tubular, Double-flued, Tubular Fire-box & Cylinder Steam Boilers
CHIMNEYS, BRITCHES, FIRE BEDS, ASH PANS, STEAM PIPE, SALT PANS, IRON BRIDGES, OIL STILLS, OIL TANKS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, CONDENSERS, PRISON DOORS, GASOMETERS, STEAM BOILERS.
Office and Works, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

ANDERSON & BRO., SUCCESSORS TO NUTTALL & KIRKPATRICK, ENGINE BUILDERS, AND PRACTICAL MACHINISTS.
STEAM ENGINES, MILL WORK, MACHINERY of all kinds.
SHAFTING, PULLEYS, HANGERS, &c., &c. Also IMPROVED OIL ENGINES constantly on hand.
N. B.—Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
Works, corner of WATER STREET and MIDDLE ALLEY, Allegheny city, Pa.

LYON, SHORB & CO., SLIGO IRON WORKS. WAREHOUSE NO. 121 WATER ST. PITTSBURGH, PA.

SHAW & JUSTICE'S PATENT DEAD STROKE POWER HAMMER. MERRICK & SONS, PHILADELPHIA, Sole Assignees and Manufacturers for the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
ADDRESS, MERRICK & SONS, 430 Washington Avenue, Phila.
se6-s-m

ADAMS, M'KEE & CO., PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS. Corner of Grant and First Sts.
MANUFACTURERS OF FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES; JANUS FACED PATENT BOOK LOCKS and LATCHES; PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALLEABLE IRON, &c. mh28-1y

ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY, PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS, Corner Sixth and Smithfield sts., PITTSBURGH, PA., And Corner Beaver and Chestnut sts. MANCHESTER.
All kinds of Water, Gas and Steam Fixtures kept constantly on hand. fe18

CARLIN & GIBSON, FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS.
Sandusky street, near Robinson, Allegheny City.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES, ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS.
We have always on hand, and make to order, Steam Engines for oil wells, with flue or portable boiler counter shafts, Derrick fixtures, &c. &c. oc4-6

EAGLE IRON WORKS. JAMES WOOD & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA. MANUFACTURERS OF IRON AND NAILS, WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, &c.
Warehouse and Office: 113 Water street. Branch House: 132 and 134 West Water street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. oc9-6m

WETTACH & MEASON, SUCCESSORS TO CHESSMAN & CLARK,
Manufacturers of Oak Leather Belting, No. 11 Ohio street, Allegheny City, Pa. Also a full assortment of our Belting constantly on hand, at
G. H. ANDERSON, No. 189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. S.—We still retain G. O. CLARK as Superintendent. M. W. F.

STATIONARY ENGINES, BUILT UNDER THE BABCOCK & WILCOX'S PATENTS, OF VALVE GEAR;
An entirely novel arrangement, guaranteed to give a more regular speed and to consume less fuel per horse power than any engine in use. Call or send for circular.
HOWARD ROGERS, no12-6meod No. 50 VESEY ST., NEW YORK.

LEWIS KIM......NICHOLAS SCHWARTZ.
KIM & SCHWARTZ, Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE
And dealers in Cooking Stoves and Housefurnishing Hardware, Tin Roofing and Job Work done to order. No. 118 SMITHFIELD ST., opposite the Postoffice and No. 44 WYLIE STREET, near Tunnel, Pittsburgh, Pa. no16-3tawTu

JOS. P. HAIGH......WILLIAM MILLER.
Duquesne and West Point FORGES, PITTSBURGH, PA. Messrs. Joseph P. Haigh & Co.
Have facilities COEXTENSIVE WITH THE LEADING FORGES IN THE EAST, and are prepared to PROMPTLY and SATISFACTORILY fill all orders for
STEAMBOAT SHAFTS, CRANKS, PISTON RODS, LEVERS, PITMAN JAWS, WRISTS, RAILROAD AXLES, LOCOMOTIVE FRAMES,
Together with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SHAPE WORK.
no9-ty

BRANDS AND STAMPS Cut to Order, in Every Style, BY JAMES BOWEN, my11 136 WOOD STREET.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS—established 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO
Factory, Bingham street, Birmingham. Warehouse, 21 and 23 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
B. BAKEWELL, JR., J. P. PEARS, J. W. PAUL, B. B. CAMPBELL. au4

PAPER BAGS. W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND ST.
ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also, WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES, no22-tf

OVER FIVE THOUSAND Grover & Baker Machines
Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to
no9 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

RAILROADS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD. Change of Time,

On and after FRIDAY, February 1st, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Hulton Accommodation	6:30 a m	12:00 m
Mail (to & from Mahoning)	7:40 a m	6:10 p m
First Soda Works Accom	9:30 a m	8:30 a m
Kiskiminetas Accom'n	1:30 p m	7:25 p m
Express	3:15 p m	11:00 a m
Second Soda Works Ac.	5:30 p m	2:30 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

H. BLACKSTONE, Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, Columbus and Cincinnati R. R. PAN-HANDLE ROUTE. CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after JANUARY 6th, 1867 Trains will arrive and depart from Union Depot, as follows:

Depart.	"Pittsburgh Time."	Arrive.
Fast Line	2:05 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
Mail	7:20 a. m.	4:10 p. m.
Mixed	9:20 a. m.	9:50 p. m.
Express	2:20 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
Steubenville Accom'n.	3:20 p. m.	5:50 a. m.
McDonald's Accom'n.	5:05 p. m.	8:25 a. m.

Leave	Fast Line.	Mail.	Express.
Pittsburgh	2:05 a. m.	7:20 a. m.	2:20 p. m.
Arrive			
Columbus	10:50 a. m.	6:20 p. m.	11:30 p. m
Cincinnati	3:30 p. m.	5:00 a. m.	5:00 a. m
Indianapolis	8:00 p. m.	7:55 a. m.	7:55 a. m
Terre Haute	11:00 p. m.	12:30 a. m.	12:30 a. m
St. Louis	[illegible] a. m.	8:00 p. m.	8:00 p. m
Louisville	5:00 a. m.	9:00 p. m.	3:00 p m
Cairo	1:15 p. m.	1:30 a. m.	1:30 a. m
Chicago	10:00 p. m.	8:00 a. m.	8:00 a. m

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

On and after December 30, 1866, trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1.20 a m	Day Express	3.40 a m
Fast Line	1.50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6.30 a m
Wall's No. 1	5.20 a m	Mail Train	8.20 a m
Brinton No. 1	7.50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9.55 a m
Wall's No. 2	8.50 a m	*Cincinnati Ex.	10.50 a m
Johnstown ac.	9.50 a m	Wall's No. 3	11.30 a m
Baltimore Exp.	1.20 p m	Braddock No. 1	3.40 p m
Phila. Express	1.50 p m	Phila. Express	4.10 p m
Wall's No. 3	1.05 p m	Wall's No. 4	4.50 p m
Wall's No. 4	4.00 p m	Wall's No. 5	6.05 p m
Braddock No. 1.	5.50 p m	Wall's No. 6	10.50 p m
Wall's No. 5	7.00 p m	Fast Line	10.05 p m
Altoona acc and Emg't train	10.25 p m	Johnstown Ac.	3.50 p m

*Daily, all others Sundays excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2 00 p. m.

The Baltimore Express will arrive with the Philadelphia Express at 1:50 p. m. on Sundays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—On and after WEDNESDAY, January 2, 1867, the Passenger trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Sharpsb'g No 1	6:35 a m	Sharpsb'g No. 1	5:30 a m
Freeport No. 1	8 20 a m	Mail	6:05 a m
Sharpsb'g No. 2	9:20 a m	Sharpsb'g No. 2	7:20 a m
Express	10:45 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:25 a m
Sharpsb'g No. 3	11:35 a m	Sharpsb'g No. 3	10:15 a m
Sharpsb'g No. 4	1:50 p m	Sharpsb'g No. 4	11:50 a m
Mail	4:20 p m	Express	2:05 p m
Freeport No. 2	6 00 p m	Sharpsb'g No. 5	3:50 p m
Sharpsb'g No. 5	6:50 p m	Freeport No. 2	6:50 p m
Sharpsb'g No. 6	9:05 p m	Sharpsb'g No. 6	7:50 p m

All trains run daily except Sunday.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of Twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on Tickets.

Through Tickets to Butler and Hannahstown, may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

For further information apply at Depot, to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—On and after November 19th, 1866,

FAST EXPRESS

Leaves Union Depot, 6:00 A. M; Allegheny 6:16 A. M.; arrives at Meadville 12, noon; Franklin 3:15 P. M.; Oil City, 4:10 P. M.; Erie, 1:35 P. M.; Buffalo, 5:20 P. M.; Niagara Falls, 7:35 P. M.

MEADVILLE ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Allegheny, 1:30 P. M.; arrives Meadville, 11:00 P. M.

Ninety-seven miles the shortest route to Erie or Buffalo; eighty-three miles saved to Meadville and Franklin.

Ask for tickets via Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.
J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent, Erie, Pa.
J. A. BURCH, General Ticket Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH. 1867.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W. AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex.	2 30 A. M	Chicago Ex.	2 52 A. M
Cleveland Ex.	2 20 "	Cleveland Exp	2 25 "
Erie & Ygn Ex	6 00 "	Chicago Exp.	10 25 "
Cl. & Whg. Ml	6 10 "	Wheeling Exp	11 25 "
Chic. Ex. Mail.	7 00 "	Chicago Exp.	3 40 P. M
Chicago Mail	1 30 P. M	Cl. & Whg. Ex	3 50 "
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2 15 "	Erie & Yg'n Ex	6 45 "
Chicago Ex.	2 45 "	Chicago Ex.	9 30 "
Wheeling Exp.	4 35 "	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	9 44 "

Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'tn. Accm	9 00 A. M	N. Br'tn Accm	7 26 A. M
Leetsdale "	10 00 "	N. Br'tn "	8 35 "
" "	11 30 "	Wellsville "	9 55 "
Rochester "	1 40 P. M	N. Castle "	9 45 "
Wells's & N C "	3 30 "	Leetsdale "	11 15 "
Leetsdale "	4 50 "	" "	1 05 "
N. Br'tn "	5 20 "	N. Br'tn. "	2 30 "
N. Br'tn. "	6 15 "	Leetsdale "	4 10 "
Leetsdale "	10 30 "	" "	7 08 "

No train leaves Pittsburgh on Sunday. 10 25 A. M. Chicago Express arrives daily.

F. R. MYERS, no19 General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD. SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express " "	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
West Newton Accommod'n	6:15 p. m.	8:56 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Second "	10:00 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
Braddock's "	4:10 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to
J. R. KING, Agent.
mh15 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

PETROLEUM.

OILS, OILS, OILS. SOHO OIL WORKS. BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO., Manufacturers of the CELEBRATED SPERM LUBRICATOR PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OILS, Sperm, Lard and Whale Oils, HEAD LIGHT, TANNERS' OIL AND WHEEL GREASE. ALSO, STANDARD WHITE BURNING OIL.
no16 NO. 23 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EUREKA OIL WORKS, MANUFACTURERS OF EUREKA CARBON OIL, THE CELEBRATED Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils,
C. C. NOBLE, Agent,
no13-ym 31 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLEGHENY CITY OIL MILLS. M. B. SUYDAM, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN RAW AND BOILED LINSEED OIL. Corner REBECCA AND CRAIG STS., Allegheny City, Pa.
Highest Cash Price paid for Flaxseed. no7-2taw-ym

SUPERIOR LUBRIC OIL WORKS. JOHNSON & PAINE, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Superior Lubricating Oils, For COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, LOCOMOTIVES, and all classes of Machinery.
JOHNSON'S PATENT PAINT OIL, WOOL OIL, SCREW CUTTING OIL, LOCOMOTIVE HEAD LIGHT OIL, SPERM, WHALE and LINSEED OILS, And NO. 1 CARBON OIL.
Orders solicited and promptly filled. Send for circular and Price List.
Nos. 5 and 7 HANCOCK ST,
se29 PITTSBURGH, PA.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.
WARING & KING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS Petroleum and its Products,
Office, NO. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mh7

FURNITURE.

DAULER, CLOSE & CO., Practical Furniture Manufacturers,
Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable FURNITURE.
All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to. no8

J. R. SEYMOUR. WOOD Engraver, 26 FIFTH ST. PITTSBURGH, PA. DIE SINKING. STAMPS, Door Plates, BURNING BRANDS, STENCILS, &c. SEAL PRESSES.

COMMERCIAL SHOW CARDS, ON GLASS OR PAPER. LONG & SMITHSON, 60 SMITHFIELD STREET near Fourth.

TAREING IRONS, BRANDS AND MARKING BRUSHES, for U. S. Inspectors, for sale by
JAMES BOWN, ws 136 Wood st.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Daring Robbery in Open Daylight—$400 Worth of Goods Stolen—The Perpetrators in Custody.

The Miners' Home, in the Diamond, kept by Joseph Fritsch, was entered on Saturday afternoon, and a large amount of articles carried away. Mr. Fritsch had gone out about one o'clock, leaving his barkeeper in the house, who locked up shortly afterwards, and started to go to Temperanceville. When he went to the wharf he found that the ferryboat was not running, and returned to the house. On entering the bar room he found there a man named Henry Chapman, who had been employed about the house to carry coal. The barkeeper asked him how he got in there, when he replied that Mr. Fritsch had given him the key. The barkeeper having occasion to visit the house where Mr. Fritsch was spending the afternoon, informed the latter of Chapman being at his house. Mr Fritsch said that he had not given him any key, and returned to his house, when he discovered that it had been ransacked from top to bottom, and the following articles stolen: One gold watch, three silver watches, a box containing a lot of jewelry, ear rings, breast pins, finger rings, one pair of pantaloons, one vest, and a number of other articles too numerous to mention, the whole valued at about four hundred dollars. Chapman was arrested yesterday by officer McMullen, of the Mayor's police force, and all the goods found in his possession with the exception of the two silver watches. He acknowledged to having committed the robbery, and stated that he effected an entrance into Mr. Fritsch's apartments by breaking open the door leading from the cellar, in which an oyster saloon was kept by McCormack Dougan. Chapman also stated that the missing watches were in the possession of Dougan. The latter was arrested, but the watches were not found on his person. He denies any knowledge of the robbery, or the stolen articles. Both parties were committed to the lock-up, and will have a hearing before the Mayor to-day.

Collision Between Railway Cars.

Yesterday morning, about half-past nine o'clock, a collision occurred between Car No. 27, of the upper route of the Manchester Passenger Railway, and a freight train bound west on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at the Federal street crossing, Allegheny. The car was descending the grade with the brakes down, but owing to the icy condition of the track, they had little or no effect, and it was found impossible to check it in time to avoid a collision with the freight train which was crossing the street at the time. The tongue of the car ran in between two freight cars, which twisted it off, and threw around the passenger car parallel with the freight train. The horses were struck violently by the train, and one had a large piece of flesh torn from his hips and otherwise cut up. The animal was injured so bad that it was found necessary to shoot it to relieve it from its intense suffering. The projecting portion of the car was also torn off. A lady, in jumping off the car, fell violently on the street and severely injured her arm. No other injury was done. The accident was clearly unavoidable, as the brakes were rendered useless by the ice on the rails.

Installation of Officers.

The public installation of the officers elect of the Corinthian Chapter of Temperance and Wisdom, No. 2, of Pennsylvania, will take place this evening, at half past seven o'clock, in Templars' Hall, Fourth street, this city. The Chapter was organized about three years since, and is now in a very flourishing condition. There is now on the rolls the names of about two hundred ladies and gentlemen. All friends of temperance are cordially invited to be present at the installation ceremonies to-night, which will be conducted by the officers of the Grand Chapter of the State, who are now in the city.

The following are the names of the officers to be installed this evening: King—Samuel Wilson; Queen—Jessie Tatem; Master—John H. McMahon; Lady of Honor—Ada Boyer; Warden—J. H. Anderson; Lady of Hope—Annie Boyd; Usher—Wm. Holmes; Lady Marshal—Annie Good; Recorder—Rev. F. G. Reineman; Lady Recorder, —; Treasurer—J. H. Skilton; Lady Treasurer—Jennie Skilton; Pilgrim—John Wentzell, (two supporters to be appointed); Sentinel—George Gumbert; Lady Sentinel—Jennie Smith.

Another Warning—Locking Up Children.

Mrs. Glenzing, who resides on Manor street, above Carson, in Birmingham, having had occasion to leave her house, on Saturday, for a few moments, locked up in the house two small children, aged respectively four and two years. Shortly after the departure of Mrs. Glenzing, the next door neighbor heard the children crying, and fearing that something was wrong, procured assistance, burst open the door, and search was instituted for the children. Cries were heard proceeding from a closet under the stairway, and on opening the door the closet was discovered to be in flames. The children were dragged out almost suffocated, and the fire was soon extinguished by the application of a few buckets of water. The eldest child stated that they had been playing with the cat, and she having ran into the closet, they lighted a shaving and entered the closet to search for the cat. The burning shaving communicated to some chips lying in the closet, which immediately ignited and set fire to the stairway. The opportune arrival of the neighbors saved the lives of the children.

New Drug House.

A change of some importance is announced to-day in our columns. The firm of J. J. Bender & Co. having dissolved, the stand No. 341 Liberty street, (corner of Wayne), is now occupied by their successors in the same trade, Messrs. Sellers & Van Gorder. Mr. W. H. Sellers, late of R. E. Sellers & Co., is widely known in the Drug Trade, and brings to the new house a thorough knowledge of this intricate business. Mr. Frank Van Gorder is no less popular in business circles, and the activity and enterprise of both of these gentlemen are, to all who know them, sufficient guarantee of entire success. We cordially welcome this new firm to the fraternity of Wholesale Druggists, and are assured that no grass will grow beneath their feet in their strenuous efforts to lead the Trade in this market. Our merchant friends from abroad will remember this new accession to our list, and Messrs. Sellers & Van Gorder will make it worth their while to call at 341 Liberty street next time they come to lay in goods.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—Last evening about six o'clock, Mr. Philip Riesick was run over by the mail train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, in the Fifth ward, and injured so severely that he died in a few minutes afterwards. The deceased, who was by trade a boiler maker, got on board the train at Negley's station, seven miles above the city. When the train arrived at the corner of Pine and Pike streets, he attempted to jump off, but was struck by the front steps of the rear car, knocked back upon the track, the wheels passing over both his legs, above the knee, and nearly severing them from the body. Mr. George Snyers, the conductor, stopped the train as soon as possible, and he had the unfortunate man conveyed to the passenger station, at Canal street, but he died before arriving there. Mr. Riesick was sixty-two years of age, and resided on Main street, Allegheny. Coroner Clawson was summoned to hold an inquest, but owing to the absence of persons who had witnessed the accident, the jury adjourned until this evening at seven o'clock, when they will re assemble at Alderman Taylor's office.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT IN EAST LIBERTY.—On last Friday evening, whilst the wife of Mr. J. R. Bukowitz, music teacher, residing in East Liberty, was stepping from the cars to the board platform, at that station, her dress accidentally caught upon a part of the car platform, and, having a child in her arms, she was unable to save herself from falling heavily against the edge of the platform, breaking two ribs, and being otherwise severely injured. She will be confined to her bed and room for a long time. The platform at that station is badly constructed, and extremely dangerous for women and children to step upon from the cars. It is the intention of the Company, we learn, to erect a new platform and depot at an early day—a thing certainly much needed at a station that turns out an average daily travel to and from Pittsburgh of two hundred and seventy-five passengers.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning about half past six o'clock, Mr. John F. Follansbee, in the employ of Day, McAvoy & Spang, hardware dealers on Wood street, while passing along St. Clair street, in front of the Red Lion Hotel, on the way from his home on the corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny, to the store, was seized by a man, who approached behind him, and held firmly until his pockets were rifled by an accomplice. The two villains then turned and ran down an alley and disappeared. They did not, however, get much for their trouble, as their booty consisted of a pocket book, containing a small amount of money and some papers, and a pair of spectacles. Mr. Follansbee was unable to recognize the robbers.

THE Indian Herb Doctor, of 194 Liberty street, has cured me of salt rheum.

H. LEWIS, 64 Penn street.

I am improving in health very fast under the Herb Doctor's treatment. My disease is dyspepsia. O. BARNETT, Diamond Market.

I gained four pounds in two weeks, since I commenced using the Herb Doctor's treatment. I was troubled with night dreams and general debility. I am almost cured.

C. SMITH, 77 Third street.

The Doctor's office is 194 Liberty street, between Market and Sixth streets.

THE Pittsburgh *Dispatch* appeared yesterday in quarto form and a new suit of types. The quarto form has its advantages and disadvantages—the latter discoverable at once to the advertiser. Outside the larger cities—one or two cases perhaps excepted—experience has not, we believe, realized the expectations that prompted the change. With our neighbor, however, it may prove otherwise, and we should be glad to know that it does.

REMAINS INTERRED.—The remains of Mr. John M. Johnson, who was killed at Neville Station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., on Friday, by being run over, were taken in charge of by a Committee from the Moulders' Union, which he was a member, and interred yesterday morning in the Mount Union Cemetery, in McClure township. A procession of over one hundred moulders followed the remains to their last resting place.

BEFORE ALDERMAN MCMASTERS.—Mr. Samuel McMasters, who was elected Alderman of the Third ward at the recent city election, has opened an office at No. 144 Grant street, and entered upon his official duties yesterday afternoon. An information was made before him against John H. Brown, for the larceny of a carpet sack, filled with clothing, from Mrs. Clemens's boarding house, on Overhill street. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

ROWDYISM.—High and Tunnel streets, in the Third Ward, seems to be a rendezvous for a crowd of young men and boys who gather nightly and make the night hideous with their outrageous demonstrations, and cursing and swearing. A general free fight occurred on Sunday night between about twenty of them, which resulted in bruised heads, blackened eyes and bloody noses. No arrests were made.

MEETS TO-NIGHT.—The Allegheny Soldiers' League will meet in their new Hall, over the Malta House, on Federal street, near the railroad depot, this evening at seven and a half o'clock. Punctual attendance is desired, as the charter will be submitted for approval.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. J. C. Price, the retiring Superintendent of the Sabbath School of the Smithfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church, was presented on Sunday by the scholars and teachers of the school, with a handsome copy of the Holy Bible.

PERSONAL.—W. H. Silvis, President of the Moulders' International Union, is in the city. He is to deliver an address to the moulders in regard to their present "strike."

The Opera.

A most brilliant and fashionable audience assembled last evening at the Opera House, the occasion being the inauguration of a short opera season, of six nights only, by the famous Ghioni & Susini Italian Opera Company. The work chosen was Verdi's *chef d' œuvre*, "Il Trovatore," which, despite its familiarity, never palls, abounding as it does with many of the choicest gems of melody which even the musical wealth of Italy has ever afforded.

Madame Ghioni was the "Leonora" of the evening. Her voice is one of great power and compass, grappling with the highest notes of the scale without effort or faltering. Her rendition of the beautiful solo, representing her meeting with her lover, was excellent, and the closing couplet,

> Al core, el guardo estatico
> La terra un ciel sembro,

was given with a voice and expression that called forth loud applause. In the duett between herself and "Manrico," at the close of the fourth act, (the Miserere,) both artists were enthusiastically encored. The dying scene, at the close of the opera, was acted with much force, and the audience testified their appreciation by repeated plaudits.

Madame Patti Strakosch, as "Azucena," rendered her part with a fidelity and fervor worthy of all praise. Her voice is remarkably sweet and flexible, at the same time being exceedingly powerful. Her acting was superb, fervent and impassioned, and marked with an abandon which made her rendition of the fierce Gipsy almost faultless, so expressive being her countenance and gestures that without any knowledge of the plot any one accustomed to the study of the human face, could readily have understood every motion intended to be portrayed. Especially was this noticeable in her description of the burning of her infant son, and it is impossible to convey any idea of the passionate despair with which she wailed out, "Il figlio mio avea bruciato." In the fourth scene of the third act, her malediction upon the Count was rendered with great spirit, and her dream song in the last act was warbled most naturally and with great sweetness.

So much for the Prima Donne. They were excellently sustained by Signor Ettori Irfre as "Manrico" and Signor Marra as "Count de Luna." The former gentleman was truly magnificent, and was repeatedly applauded by the enthusiastic audience. The troubadour song at the close of the third scene of the first act was finely rendered, but in the last scene of the third act he even surpassed himself, taking the "Ut de poitrine" (chest C) with an ease which rivalled Tamberlick himself. The Miserere was also splendidly rendered by this exquisite artist, better than whom, we can safely aver, none has ever visited Pittsburgh.

Signor Marra as the Count shared in the well deserved applause of the evening. He is a splendid baritone, gifted with a magnificent voice, which he uses with great taste and judgment. His acting is also fine. The choruses throughout were good, and the same may be said of the orchestra.

To-night will be given "Crispino e la Comare;" to-morrow and Thursday, "L'Africaine;" Friday "Lucretia Borgia," and Saturday, at the request of many, "Faust."

We append the plot of Crispino: Crispino, the Cobbler, and his wife, Annetta, are the principal characters, with two Doctors, Fabrizio and Mirabolano, Don Asdrubal, a rich miser, and Count Fiore, who is in love with the miser's ward. Crispino being very poor, is about to drown himself, when a fairy comes to his aid, and by supernatural power, makes him the richest and most successful physician in Venice, greatly to the disgust of his rivals. He attains great wealth, and causes a magnificent palace to be erected on the site of his old hall, and drives the entire fraternity at Venice mad with rage at his astonishing success. They ridicule his ignorance as well as his bad Latin but are utterly confounded by the apparent miracles which he accomplishes. However, Crispino's grandeur renders him haughty and supercilious; he ill-treats his wife, and is insolent to his "good genius," La Comare. As punishment for his arrogance, the fairy causes him to sink through the earth to her subterranean abode, where she informs him that his last hour is at hand, and insists upon his making his will, bequeathing his property in the manner she dictates to him. Crispino, half dead with terror, complies, and requests as a favor, that he may be permitted to embrace his wife and children before he dies. The fairy, by the medium of an enchanted mirror, reveals to him his family circle, then engaged in offering up a prayer for his safety. He again implores the fairy to spare his life, and promises that, if he will only "let him off this time," he will for the future, become an exemplary husband and father. The fairy consents; she causes him to fall senseless on a seat, and on awakening, he finds himself surrounded by his wife and children and friends, whose answers soon prove to him that the subterranean cavern and all its terrors were naught but a feverish dream, the result of a "distempered fancy."

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—The case of Joseph H. Mellon vs. George Shoop, being an action to recover the value of a coal barge which was sunk in the Allegheny river in December, 1865, commenced on Thursday last, was proceeded with yesterday morning by Judge Mellon, and has not yet been concluded.

The regular trial list was taken up in the Quarter Session Court room by Judge Sterrett, and the case of Robert Hays vs. Wm. Thompson, proceeded with. This is an action of ejectment for seventy six acres of ground in Jefferson township. The case was tried a few weeks since, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff. The defendant's counsel moved for a new trial, and brought forward reasons which were adjudged by the Court to be sufficient, and a new trial was awarded. The case will probably be concluded to-day.

DISTRICT COURT.—This court met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, Judge Hampton on the bench. The trial list was called, and none of the parties being prepared to proceed, an adjournment until this morning was ordered.

TRIAL LISTS FOR THIS DAY.

The following cases will be taken up in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas to-day:

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 73. C. Ihmsen & Sons vs. O'Hara, Schutz & Co.
No. 98. Ann Mackey vs. Benj. Patton.
No. 99. Edward D. Watson vs. Joseph Fleming.
No. 100. A. B. Miller vs. Owners Steamer Leclaire.
No. 101. J. G. Davis vs. B. H. Landwehr.
No. 105. Noble, Augill & Co., vs. J. B. Jones' Administrators.
No. 110. Wilder & Co. vs. John M. Persifer & Co.
No. 111. L. H. Voigt & Co. vs. J. B. Sheathen & Co.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 22. Dowling vs. Owners Steamboat Keystone.
No. 31. W. A. Sheathen vs. D. McDonald, et al.
No. 34. A. Greenawalt vs. A. Beer.
No. 24. John M. Fulton vs. J. Heron Foster.
No. 35. M. Bergman vs. L. Shutzer.
No. 41. Francis McGovern vs. C. Clapp.
No. 45. George H. Aezgar vs. George Reiter et al.
No. 47. A. K. Davis vs. W. E. Brandon.
No. 48. John Duffy vs. Mary A. Quinn et al.
No. 51. Catherine Rosch vs. Elizabeth Rosch.

Fatal Accident on the Pan-Handle Railroad.

John Kelly, employed as a brakeman on a freight train on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, was run over about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, near Mansfield, this county, and killed. It appears that he was standing between two freight cars, and while in the act of coupling them he was caught between the bumpers and thrown on the track. The wheels of one truck passed over him, severing the left arm from the body, cutting his head badly, and crushing his feet and the lower portions of his legs. When extricated he was still alive, and Drs. George McCook and E. S. Umbstetter, of this city, were sent for. Before the physicians arrived the unfortunate man, however, died. Coroner Clawson will hold an inquest to-day.

ALLEGED OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—Mrs. Kate V. Close, a resident of Fifth street, made an information yesterday before Alderman Donaldson, charging George Bachtel, employed as a clerk in Guckenheimer & Bros.' grocery store, on Smithfield street, with aggravated assault and battery. Mrs. Close alleges that at noon, yesterday, a number of boys, among whom was her son, aged nine years, passed Guckenheimer's store, on their way from school, and stopped at some sugar barrels in front of the store. The boys commenced scraping sugar out of an empty hogshead, when, it is alleged, Bachtel seized a vessel containing boiling water off the stove, and threw the contents on Mrs. Close's son, very badly scalding him. The attending physician is of the opinion that the boy's hair will all come out, and that he will probably lose one eye. Bachtel was arrested, and required to enter bail for a hearing.

A YOUTHFUL ROBBER IN CUSTODY.—Officer Joseph Campbell, of the Allegheny day police, re-arrested yesterday morning, in the Allegheny Depot, Joseph Stewart, one of the boys who was arrested on Sunday and discharged for breaking into the watch box on Federal street, charged with having entered the book store of Mrs. Davis, on Federal street, Allegheny, on Saturday night, and stolen two pocketbooks from the counter. The money was not found in his possession, but he was identified by two boys who were in the store, as having committed the robbery. He is now in the lock-up awaiting a hearing. He is supposed to have also stolen a pair of boots from the shoe store of Martin Voigt, on Ohio street, about a week ago. Young Stewart has already served a term of one year in the House of Refuge.

DISORDER IN A COURT ROOM.—Yesterday afternoon a young man named Joseph Dryden, who had apparently been drinking to excess, entered the Court of Common Pleas, and amused himself by kicking over the chairs. Mr. Patterson, cryer of the Court, who happened to be present, seized the intruder by the shoulder, and promptly ejected him from the room. Dryden returned in a short time afterwards and re-commenced his amusement, when his honor, Judge Mellon, who was occupying the bench, called upon a tipstave and directed him to convey the belligerent to jail. The order was at once executed, and Dryden placed in durance vile. No period was specified for Dryden's incarceration, but the breach of decorum, and manifest disrespect to the dignity of the Court merits severe punishment, and he should not be released until he makes ample apology.

A SOUND INSURANCE COMPANY.—The attention of property owners is directed to the card of Captain R. J. Grace, agent for the Enterprise Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Cincinnati, headed "One Million Dollars." The stockholders and officers of this company are among the solid, moneyed men of Cincinnati, and as they have an ample guaranteed capital, all policy holders who are so unfortunate as to sustain loss by fire or water will have the amount insured promptly paid. Captain Grace will give all the necessary information and issue policies as promptly as could be desired. Office in Burke's Building, No. 59 Fourth street.

DISCHARGED.—The four boys, Stewart, Deeney, Miller and Graham, who were arrested on Sunday morning for breaking into the watch box on Federal street, Allegheny, and who, our reporter was informed, were to be sent to the House of Refuge, were discharged yesterday by Mayor Morrison.

ALDERMAN'S CARD.—Samuel McMasters, the recently elected Alderman of the Third ward, has located at No. 144 Grant street, near Sixth, where he will devote his entire time to the duties of his office.

SURETY.—Maria Padden was before Alderman Donaldson yesterday, charged with surety of the peace, in threatening to shoot Wm. Ingram. The prosecutor resides in this city, and the defendant in Allegheny. The case was settled.

COMMISSIONS RECEIVED.—D. M. Mullin, Alderman elect in the Fourth ward, and Alderman G. M. Irwin, of the Second ward, Allegheny, yesterday received their commissions from Harrisburg.

RELEASED.—Conrad Wagner, committed to jail by Justice Arent, on January 31st, for surety of the peace, gave $300 bail for his appearance at Court, and was released yesterday.

Presentation of a Gold Medal to Mr. John Engler, Jr., of New Jersey.

The friends and admirers of Mr. John Engler, Jr., one of the competitors in the late contest for the Skatorial Championship of America, assembled last evening at the Rush House, and presented him with a beautiful gold medal and a purse of one hundred dollars. The meeting was called to order at nine o'clock, when, on motion, T. A. Spence, Esq., was called to the chair, and the Reporters of the Press designated as Secretaries.

The President stated the object for which they had assembled, and introduced George R. Cochran, Esq., who presented the medal and purse to Mr. Engler in an appropriate speech, the substance of which is as follows:

"MR. ENGLER: I am happy to address you this evening as the representative of your Pittsburgh admirers, consisting of a number of ladies and gentlemen of our city who were present at the Central Skating Park, and witnessed the late spirited contest which took place between you and several other gentlemen for the champion medal. Although the verdict was given against you, and in favor of one of your competitors, and the medal awarded him—nevertheless, they have so highly appreciated your skatorial ability, and also the courtesy and kindness which has marked your every step since your arrival in our city, as a competitor for the same, they have determined to present you with a token of the high esteem in which you are held by them, and for that purpose have entrusted me with this beautiful gold medal, and in their behalf I present it to you. Receive it from me, Sir, as a token of their high appreciation of your skatorial ability, as 'The Skatorial King,' which we believe you to be, and, as the contest is over and you are about leaving our city for your distant home, take it with you, and as you view it when far distant, remember that in it you have and carry with you the kindest regards, highest esteem and best wishes of its donors—your Pittsburgh admirers."

Captain Thomas S. Sloan, on behalf of Mr. Engler, replied in the latter gentleman's own words, as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN.—I scarcely know how to return my thanks to you for this beautiful present. My emotion overcomes me and I am at a loss for language to express my heartfelt thanks to you in a manner that I should. I came among you, gentlemen, a perfect stranger, and my sojourn here is now fast drawing to a close. In taking leave of you I feel as though I was parting with dear friends never to meet again on earth, but the happy thought clings to my mind that ere long I shall take you all by the hand once more. When I wear this beautiful medal my mind will turn back to Pittsburgh, and more especially to my friends here this evening. And you, Mr. Cochran, will please accept my heartfelt thanks for the manner you speak of my abilities. You term me the 'Skatorial King.' I do not wish to be such a high potentate, but I wish, and with God's help, I shall be, as I feel I am now, the Champion of all the skating celebrities of the world. When I gaze intently on my beautiful medal, I cannot but think of my good friend, Harry Algeo, who executed such magnificent workmanship. Gentleman, one and all, accept my thanks."

A number of toasts were drank, a general good time followed, and the meeting adjourned.

The medal is one of the most beautiful ever manufactured here, and cost one hundred and twenty-five dollars. It is made of the finest gold, and is shaped in form of a Maltese cross, with the design of a skate, in gold attached. On the face of the medal is the following inscription: "Presented to Mr. John Engler, Jr., by his Pittsburgh admirers, as a token of his skatorial ability." On the reverse is inscribed: "The Skatorial King of the World, January, 1867."

Mr. Engler left at a late hour last night for his home at Jersey City, New Jersey.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Alexander McKee, Esq., an old and prominent citizen of this county, died on Sunday morning, at his residence in Robinson township, of paralysis, in his seventy-first year. The deceased was of a genial disposition, and possessed of generous and sterling qualities, which endeared him to his many friends. His father removed to this county a century ago, and settled upon a large tract of land in the vicinity of McKee's Rocks, in Robinson township, which is still in the possession of his descendants. Andrew McKee, a son of deceased, died on Thursday last, after a short illness.

ALL GOODS at a sacrifice, Opera House Shoe Store.

A LARGE LOT of Military Pants at reduced prices at 82 Market street.

BACHELORS AND WIDOWERS—The place to get your shirts made is at Murdock & Putnam's, 72 Fifth street.

A LARGE LOT of Blouses at 82 Market street. A fine stock of Furnishing Goods at 82 Market street. B. Oppenheimer.

KNOX & ORR.—This popular wholesale grocery house, located at No. 208 Liberty street, offers special inducements to buyers in their line. Having extraordinary facilities for purchasing in the Eastern and Southern markets, they can supply country dealers to their decided advantage. The furnace trade is especially cared for by this house.

Tremendous Slaughter.

TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER, at the Fifth street Clothing Bazaar, No. 74 Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice. Twenty thousand dollars' worth of ready made fine clothing, five thousand dollars' worth of fashionable hats and caps, and four thousand dollars' worth of Gent's furnishing goods, must be sold within sixty days, at any price to quit business. Call early if you wish to purchase a suit of clothes at half price, as such an opportunity will not be offered in this city again.

Public Amusements.

THEATER COMIQUE.—A sensation drama entitled "The Pirate's Legacy" will be performed to-night, and the local ballet "Aquatic Sports" will be given by the ballet troupe. The entertainments at this place are now of a very attractive character.

VARIETIES.—Drama, farce, ballet, songs and dances make up a delightful entertainment at this popular amusement resort this evening.

MASONIC HALL.—The Fakir of Vishnu had another crowded house last evening, and dispersed presents with a liberal hand. The gold watch was drawn by Mr. Francis Corrigan, No. 93 Corry street, Allegheny. To-night an elegant sofa will be the first prize.

SPREAD THE TRUTH.—Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be. Queer reasoning this. It is like saying that an article which the world needs should be hid in a corner—that benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused—that the means of protecting and restoring health should be a close monopoly, and not accessible to all. The argument is bad. It is worse than that; it is *inhuman*. Suppose HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—an absolute specific for dyspepsia, biliousness and nervous debility—had never been known beyond the *repertoire* of the faculty, what would have been the consequence? Instead of curing and invigorating millions, the good effects of the preparation would have been confined to a comparative few. There is the highest authority for saying that light should not be hid under a bushel; that whatever is excellent should be placed as a city on a hill. It is upon this principle that the BITTERS have been advertised and continue to be advertised in every newspaper of any prominence in the Western Hemisphere, and that the spontaneous testimonials in its favor have been translated into all written languages. Thousands enjoy perfect health to-day who would be languishing on beds of sickness if the newspapers had not *spread the truth with regard to this unequaled invigorant and corrective* far and wide. Suppose profit *has* been reaped from this publicity. Is *that* any argument against it? If the public health has been protected; if lives have been saved; if the feeble have been strengthened and the sick restored, *great good has been accomplished*; and who so mean as to grudge to exertions thus directed their fair reward?

DIED:

FLEMING—On Saturday night, 2d instant, Mrs. SARAH FLEMING, in the seventy-third year of her age.

The funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, A. M. Byers, Western avenue, Allegheny city.

McLAUGHLIN—On Saturday morning, February 2d, at 6½ o'clock, SARAH K., eldest daughter of J. Y. and A. M. McLaughlin.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, ARE THE BEST.

Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & CO'S. 27 Fifth street.

JOHN PORTER, Retail Dry Goods, 91 Market St.

TO CLOSE OUT AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

DRESS GOODS, MERINOS, POPLINS, PLAID CASHMERES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c.

JOHN PORTER, 91 MARKET ST.,

M.W.F

N. GROSSMAYER & CO., Ready-Made Clothing, 47 Fifth Street

CLOTHING, AT NEW YORK PRICES, AND EVERY WAY EQUAL IN THE STYLE, QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP.

N. GROSSMAYER & CO., NO. 47 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Now offer their desirable WINTER STOCK at Lower Prices than the same quality of goods has been offered since 1860.

BUSINESS SUITS,
BUSINESS SUITS,
BUSINESS SUITS,
BUSINESS SUITS,
BUSINESS SUITS,
BUSINESS SUITS.

M.W.S

JAMES T. BRADY & CO., (Successors to S. Jones & Co.) Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets, BANKERS AND BROKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS. COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas. INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, February 4, 1867.

The New York Stock Board opened strong and spirited this forenoon, evincing a sharp recovery from low prices. One reason of this favorable turn is, that many persons were compelled to sell during the panic at heavy losses, determined however to "make themselves whole" whenever the market would rally. They are now said to be the heaviest purchasers, and the immense volume of transactions has a stimulating influence, which is shown in to-day's quotations, received at Bryan's stock rooms. The following is our usual list:

Gold	136¾
U. S. Bonds, 1881	107¾
" 5-20's 1862	107¾
" 5-20's 1865	106¾
" " new issues 1865	104¾
" 7-30's	104¾
Michigan Southern	73¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	84¾
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	98¾
Erie	59
W. U. Telegraph Co	45
Chicago and Rock Island	98
Chicago and Northwestern	37¾
Chicago and Northwestern, preferred	65
New York Central	100¾

AT 3½ O'CLOCK P. M.

Erie	60¾
Michigan Southern	74¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	85
Chicago and Northwestern	38¾
Chicago and Northwestern preferred	69¾
Chicago and Rock Island	99
New York Central	103¾

MINING STOCKS

Gregory	13¾	Holman	19c
Quartz Hill	4½	Smith & Parmelee	6¾
Corydon	8½	Nye	97c
Hope	60c		

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week closing on Saturday, February 2d:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
January 28	$368,256 26	$67,452 90
January 29	250,005 47	41,218 87
January 30	211,261 51	54,608 90
January 31	314,605 98	91,106 94
February 1	315,509 04	100,116 50
February 2	287,742 45	48,066 74
Total	$1,747,450 71	$413,570 85

—Local stocks are very quiet. One sale of a small lot of the People's National Bank at 109, was reported to us to-day. Columbia (oil) is offered at 8, but not taken.

—The annual statements of the Marine Insurance Companies represent heavier losses than have occurred in many years. The Atlantic declares 20 per cent. in scrip, pays interest on all outstanding scrip, and redeems the issue of 1861. The Great Western pays interest on all their issues, redeems that of 1863, and declares 10 per cent. in scrip. The Great Western also pays 3½ per cent. in cash on their stock. The New York makes 10 per cent. new scrip, pays interest but makes no redemption. The Union makes no new scrip nor redeems, but merely pays interest. The Commercial issues 15 per cent. in scrip pays interest and redeems its issue of 1859. The Orient issues 12½ per cent. in scrip, and pays interest. The Mercantile passes its dividend. The most disastrous statement is that of the Sun Mutual which cancels its entire scrip represented by $1,250,000 in scrip.—*New York Tribune*.

—The latest advices from Congress indicate that neither the national currency and banking laws, or the acts of 1865–'66 for funding the public debt, will be disturbed at the present session. It is possible that authority will be given to substitute treasury certificates of deposits at a nominal rate of interest for part of the compound notes falling due in 1867–'68, for the convenience of the banks of the great cities in the clearing house settlements, and as part of their 25 per cent. lawful money against their demand liabilities—the certificates to represent legal tenders or greenbacks at ten days' notice. Even if this change be not specially authorized, the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury has already the power to renew the compounds as they fall due, should remove all apprehension of pressure from their withdrawal.

—The Boston *Bulletin* intimates that many of the sales reported at the Boston Board of Mining stocks are "washes." It says: "The operations in these stocks are still quite light, and prices are but little changed. The various attempts to run up one and another of the Lakes have most signally failed, and an air of discouragement hangs over the board. The standard newspaper puffs of the new mines, which are 'supposed' to have the wonderful vein of this or that property running through them, are abundant, and some little speculation is carried on, (according to reports of sales at the board,) while the rise of two or three dollars a share has the usual tempting appearance; but notwithstanding these rose-colored views, there are not so many ready to 'go in' as there used to be."

—The stupendous warehouse frauds lately developed at Chicago, are alarming the business men generally. These sharp operators at these games, are perceiving that they are killing the goose that laid the golden egg. By cheating the farmer, they cause him to determine to send no more grain to that city. By cheating the purchaser elsewhere, they drive him to other places to buy, and they are doing their best to break up the monopoly in itself effectually, and ruin their own business. The result has been, that merchants of that city, aroused by indications which they cannot disregard, are seeking for some remedy against this dishonesty and extortion, and it is evident that they are going to have difficulty in carrying out their reforms.

—One of the coolest pieces of impudence we have been made acquainted with for a long time is the following circular from "J. Thompson," addressed to some of the banks of this city, and the same has probably been received by other banks throughout the country. Mr. "J. Thompson" probably expects to make a good thing out of the banks, but if he does not succeed better than he has among the bankers here, he will not "go to Washington on the business here alluded to,"—unless he goes at his own expense. The circular reads:

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 2 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, January, 1867.

It is suggested to me to spend part of my time in Washington, during the sitting of Congress, to devote myself to the interest of National Banking.

This I conceive to be useless unless prepared to exert a powerful influence, which can be done only by liberal support.

I therefore propose to the parties interested to send me $1 per $1,000 of their national circulation, for expenses and outlay as I may deem judicious.

If this proposal shall fail to meet with a liberal response from the National Banks, I shall not go to Washington on the business here alluded to, but will return your contributions.

Respectfully yours, J. THOMPSON.

The above scheme was referred to by a telegram from Washington last week. If all the banks should be induced to join the arrangement it would yield "J. Thompson" the handsome sum of $300,000.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 4, 1867.

There is no improvement to record of the volume of trade to-day transacted over the daily amount noted for several weeks past. For many months there has been no real trade transacted, either here or elsewhere. The passage of the tariff bill in the Senate has excited thus far but little influence in trade circles. In the East some of the amendments adopted have rendered holders of important merchandise rather firmer in their views. It seems probable that the bill will have to go to a committee of conference, and that a new bill will have to be framed, as the present one seems objectionable to the House. We condense from our exchanges the following review:

BOSTON.

There is no improvement to note in the general merchandise markets, says the *Bulletin*, of Saturday. The volume of business continues very light for the season, and the prospect is by no means flattering of even an average Spring trade. The depressing causes incident to the unsettled state of our domestic relations, and the perils of the political and financial situation, continue to operate with full force, and the material interests of the country must of course continue to suffer till these are removed. The flour market is exceedingly dull, and the volume of trade is hardly sufficient to warrant a reliable quotation. The trade are persistently holding off for higher prices, and even actual consumers are supplying themselves only from hand to mouth. From first hands, only very small lots of the common and medium extra grades are moving, and these at a little lower and rather irregular rates. The high grades are almost entirely nominal. The receipts for the week have been rather more liberal, and foot up 21,170 barrels. The receipts for January amounted to 64,820 barrels against 88,960 barrels for the corresponding month of last year. Quotations are extremely hypothetical. Western superfine is held at $9 50a10 25; common extra $10 75a11 50; medium extra and choice bakers' brands $11 75a12 50; good and choice Ohio, Michigan and Genesee, $13 50a15 00; St. Louis medium and good, $13 00a15 50; choice and fancy brands do. $16 00a17 50 ₩ bbl.

The market for foreign spirits remains very quiet so far as package sales are concerned. The demand is mostly for lots, which are selling at rates which exhibit no material variation.

We quote common brands of New England Rum at $2 15a2 30 ₩ gallon for new, and $2 50a2 75 for old. There is nothing doing in the bonded article. Alcohol is selling for consumption at a range of $3a3 25 ₩ gallon for Western and New York.

Provisions are quiet and without material change; hog products a shade firmer. Agricultural produce, of most kinds, continues in good supply except beans, cheese, potatoes, poultry and eggs, which are scarce and higher. Dry and pickled fish are dull and unchanged. Groceries are very quiet. Calcutta goods are very dull except linseed, which is in speculative request and higher. Linseed oil is active and advancing. Ashes and tallow are a shade easier. Cotton is in better demand and firmer. Wool is steady and in moderate request. Hemp is dull and tending down. Hides and leather are quiet.

BALTIMORE.

The market for all descriptions of hermetically sealed goods is very quiet, says the *Commercial*, and rates favor buyers. We quote as follows for the best standard brands, per dozen cans:

1 lb Cove Oysters	$1 65@1 75
2 lb do do	2 65@2 75
2 lb Peaches	4 25
3 lb do	5 00@6 00
2 lb Pine Apples	4 50
2 lb Tomatoes	1 90@2 00
2 lb Strawberries	5 00
2 lb Blackberries	3 25@3 50

The tobacco market continues dull for all descriptions of leaf tobacco. There is none arriving, and the inspections for the past week, which comprise 60 hhds Maryland, are all reinspections of old lots. The stock is not large and holders generally are firm. We quote:

Maryland—	frosted to common	$2 00@ 3 00
do	sound common	3 50@ 4 00
do	good do	5 00@ 5 00
do	middling	6 00@ 8 00
do	good to fine brown	10 00@15 00
do	fancy	17 00@25 00
do	upper country	3 00@30 00
do	ground leaves, new	2 00@14 00
Ohio—	inferior to good common	5 00@ 8 00
do	brown and spangled	9 00@13 00
do	good and fine red and spangled	14 00@17 00
do	fine yellow and fancy	20 00@30 00

A convention of tobacco dealers will be held at Washington this week, to memorialize Congress for relief. The Philadelphia manufacturers allege that country people bring in large quantities of goods which escape taxation, and undersell regular dealers, and that smuggling is carried on on a large scale, to the serious injury of regular manufacturers.

CALIFORNIA.

In San Francisco extra flour is $6 00, superfine $5 50, and choice wheat $1 75. These figures, taken in connection with prices in the Atlantic cities, show how the San Francisco merchant who recently sent a shipload of California wheat to Philadelphia, made $75 000 by the operation.

The receipts per railroad on February 1st and 2d were as follows: Flour, 1,920 bbls; apples, 737 bbls; cheese, 35 boxes; corn, 560 sacks; barley, 1,706 sacks; wheat, 300 sacks; rye, 492 sacks; oats, 1,404 sacks, and bulk meats, 2,414 pieces. It will be seen that the receipts of flour and apples are large, compared with previous daily report of imports.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise stated:

APPLES—Since the advent of mild weather the receipts are large, amounting to 737 bbls in two days. The eastern demand has been considerable and likely to continue. We continue to quote at $3 00@4 50 ₩ bbl, as to quality.

BUTTER—The demand has been sufficient to rid the market of most of the better grades. The receipts are quite light. Prices range from 32@35c for prime fresh roll.

COAL—We note sales of 3 cars Anthracite at $12 50 per ton.

CORN MEAL—Sales of 40 bushels in paper sacks at 95c per bushel reported.

DRIED FRUITS—There is a light demand. Apples are still quoted at from 9 to 10c per pound, and Peaches at from 17 to 20c.

EGGS—The market is still poorly supplied, by no means adequate to supply the city demand. We quote fresh in demand at 45@50c.

FEED—Shorts by the ton sold at $1 20 per hundred. Sales of 1½ tons Rye seconds at $1 40 per hundred.

FLOUR—Private dispatches from Chicago to-day give merchants assurance of an immediate advance in price. Holders are consequently firm. The quotations are as last reported, viz: Choice Spring brands, $12 00@12 75, and Winter, $13 50@14 50.

GRAIN—Transactions in wheat very firm. We note a sale of Winter Wheat in Elevator at $2 87½. Sales of one car of Oats, to arrive, at the depot at 48c, and 150 bushels in store at 50c. Two cars Spring Barley sold at 85c.

HAY—Market active; sales of one car on the track, at $23 00 and from country wagons at $28 00@32 00.

SEED—Sales 75 bush Timothy Seed at $3 00, and 60 bush Flax Seed at $2 60.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, February 5, 1867.

Business yesterday was unusually dull. The prospect of navigation being resumed in the Allegheny decided buyers to hold off for the present. The result was, we did not learn of a single transaction in crude either at Smith's Ferry or the Allegheny. The asking rates were: Smith's Ferry, bulk, 7½c; barrels included, 11½c. Allegheny oil, bulk, spring delivery, 9c; packages included, 11c. The stock on hand is not large. The resumption of navigation to the oil regions will soon increase the supplies.

REFINED OIL.—The market was dull. Buyers do not seem to have much confidence in the present figures. Their purchases were governed accordingly. The nominal rates were: Bonded, on the spot, 22c; Philadelphia delivery immediate, 27½@28c; March delivery, 30c; April do, 31c; May, 32c; June, 33c; July, 34c. A lot of 2 500 barrels was disposed of. The parties declined furnishing the figures. Free oil was in limited demand, with small sales to the trade for jobbing purposes, at 44@44½c per gallon.

The Boston market for refined oil continues steady and unchanged. There is a good demand, says the *Bulletin* of Saturday, from the home trade, and a little disposition to operate for investment, in view of the reduced stocks and the impossibility of replacing them at current rates. There is very little doing in the way of manufacture, owing to the lack of margin, though it is pretty evident that the raw material is not likely to go lower. In fact, crude oil is down to a figure which does not pay for pumping, barreling and sending to market, and any further decline would necessarily, to a great extent, suspend the production. The export demand for both crude and refined is very light, and bonded lots are mostly nominal. We quote crude Petroleum at 21a22c; refined is selling at 50a52c for Western, 53a55c for Boston, and 57c for Kerosene. Bonded lots are selling at a range of 30a35c, as to quality and brand. Naptha is selling at a range of 22a32c per gallon, as to gravity.

The New York market for crude is dull, according to the *Commercial List* but unchanged; sales 500 bbls 46a47 gravity, in shipping order, at 19c, and 500 do in bulk, part at Elizabethport, at 12¾a13c, closing as above. For refined, in bond, there is very little demand, either for immediate or future delivery and the market closes dull at 29a30c for S W sales 250 bbls. Straw at 25c; 2500 do S W 29a30c; 200 do P W 31c; 2500 do S W (for February) 30a30½c B O closing at the inside rate. Of free we have only to note a sale of 165 bbls L S to W, 108 test, at 46½c.

STOCK IN YARD FEBRUARY 1.

		1867	1866
Crude	bbls	16 850	31,017
Refined		*21,504	15,444
Naptha		159	1,623
Residuum		552	951
Total	bbls	39,025	52,035
Stock January 1		42,019	44,795

*Including 500 bbls on ship-board.

Crude Oil Receipts per Railroads.

J. Baxter	82 | J Gallagher 107
Total	189

Oil Shipments East by A. V. R. R.

Lucesco Oil Co., 225 bbls refined, Philad'a.
Forsyth, Bro & Co, 159 bbls refined, Phila.
Liberty Oil Company, 108 bbls refined Phila.
Nat. Refining & Storing Co., 50 bbls refined, Phila.
H Kocher & Co, 56 bbls refined, Phila.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

The trade, always dull at this season, is unusually quiet this week, says the *Iron Age*. The stock of pig iron is very light, and no sales of any importance have been reported. Scotch pig No. 1, may be quoted from $46a48; American, about $47. In bars, prices, which are merely nominal, are unchanged.

The settlement of the tariff question will undoubtedly give a fresh impetus to the manufacture of iron, and we are hoping soon to hear of pig iron made from the black Band ore in Schuylkill county, Pa., being brought to market. When this comes to pass it shall bid a final adieu to Scotch pig iron. We may say now that the death warrant of the Scotch pig iron trade is signed, and will soon be executed.

PHILADELPHIA.

Pig metal is dull and rather lower, says the *American*. Sales of 250 tons of No. 1 Anthracite at $47 ₩ ton, and 800 tons No. 2 at $44 ₩ ton. Scotch pig moves slowly at $50a51. Blooms are unchanged. Manufactured iron is not much inquired after, but holders are firm in their views.

FOREIGN.

The terrible labor question is perplexing at every hand the British iron masters. The advices from Staffordshire give a very gloomy view of the state of the iron trade. The Birmingham *Journal*, of the 12th ult., says: Probably it would not be much off the mark to say that at Wolverhampton (quarterly meeting) less was sold, and less consumed, than in any numerous assembly in this town on Thursday, the attitude which the men are assuming almost paralyzed business and until the course they intend to pursue is known, everything will be left in abeyance. The orders at present on the books would, on the average, keep the works about half going, certainly not more; and even though the sooner a sanguine man were assured that there would be a spurt of orders if the men were to settle down quietly—there is nothing to indicate that anything approaching to vitality would prevail.

Ryland's Iron Trade Circular of the 12th instant, says: The Wolverhampton Quarterly Meeting, on Wednesday was of importance, the more especially for the lack of interest in the trade. The depression evinced by the men in regard to the reduction adopted in the previous week. This was understood to be friendly—apart from their leaders and committee—but still there were sufficient influences, it was seen, to hinder trade and prevent transactions, as prices could not be fixed. There did not appear to be in the market so much apprehension entertained in regard to the prudence and solidarity of the men as to the step they were about to take, though it was felt that the proposed reduction had no very strong grounds in reason or necessity as to afford the reduction necessary to meet manufacturers' requirements on the one hand, which were promoted to be reduced to them; were not promptly accepted. Here the trade still remains. What will be the result of the resistance which is to be given this day. All the union agitators are busting and buzzing about the district here, there and everywhere, like a swarm of wasps on a summer's day.

The Quarterly Meeting in the Town Hall, Birmingham, on Thursday was expected to be one of the most important as well as largest held for many years past. The men and masters of the district anticipated from it results of consequence—the first a brisk demand—long restrained by the masters' policy to furnish them with a sufficient for powering wages—and such as would justify an advance in the price, and render a continuance of present wages compulsory. Such was the occasion rife among the men—a species of Tirgeal and dissent among the ironmasters, between the two the feeling which had so far the argument rests against the unwillingness to make an advance in wages; and they looked in for an amount of orders consequent on the recent announcement of price arrangements to suffice to keep furnaces in blast and works going, so as to avoid the painful interval of half-time, short wages, and want of interest of capital, which have characterized the business of the district for some period past.

Both parties were disappointed. Orders which are not to hand could not be given. Orders which now does not exist cannot be dragged up by a fall of prices more especially in the case of this District, where every owner of a forge, or mill or furnace, has been rather to the exigencies of the moment than to the rates of wages, the price of material, or the expenses of manufacture, and where reductions, although strongly against, and postponed, and delayed with the announcement, have been virtually enforced, made, allowed, and acted upon three weeks before.

The reduction determined upon at the adjourned preliminary meeting on Thursday last, was, of course, confirmed.

The difficulties in the way of constituting a reduction in Pigs, occasioned by the present low profit of the Colliery wages, remained a knotty question. The prices of the products of the District, which we shall be happy to see justified by the result. Pig makers were firm, and manufacturers complained that they were hardly used if, in addition to the reduction they brought them additional purchases of any sufficient decline in their raw material. Pigs, in consequence, part, held until a permanent settlement of prices but where sold—as too many have lately been parted with—under pressure, the reduction did not exceed from 2s 6d to 2s 9d on quotations. Some mine Pigs were sold at £3 8s, and prices radiate from that to £2 15s lower qualities.

In Manufactured Iron nominal prices are: Best Staffordshire bars, £7 10s; Hoops, £8 10s; Sheets, £9; Nail Rods, £6 15s to £7 and £7 5s, with other sorts in proportion, but according to circumstances of specification, terms of payment, &c. There are instances in which list prices have already been modified from 5s to 7s 6d, and even 10s under marked rates. Altogether the trade is in an anomalous and unsatisfactory condition.

The merchants have given the trade to understand that in no instance will their purchases be suspended by any cessation of business in this district from strikes. They have arranged with their customers to obtain supplies elsewhere in substitution, as far as may be, of the Staffordshire makes. Hence it must be distinctly understood that nothing but imperative necessity compels the masters to adopt a course which perils the loss of their trade in the future. The men should not fail to remember that the masters have held off from this reduction as long as possible, and resisted it even to the last. They have nothing to gain by it, but if they do not concede it they cannot sell their iron.

Of the disposition of men to strike there can be no question; they are only thwarted by their want of power to achieve success, and a too close recollection of the miseries and loss resulting from the last lock-out. As regards the puddlers, although they may vapor a little they are too weak in funds and means to do much of themselves, and the working of the Northern strike has already demonstrated on how weak a reed can those who strike under the notion of being supported by a general contribution of the trades. It is quite curious to see their argument against a reduction—viz., that since the masters have gone on long paying a high rate of wages with a falling trade they ought to continue to do so, because things must soon turn in their favor! Such reasoning is contemptible.

The millmen are active in consultation, but as yet have arrived at no determination. They will take advice, but in the meantime large bodies of armed men, both here and in North Staffordshire—millmen as well as puddlers—have intimated their intention to continue working until the expected "prospects" are realized—and then they will strike. So be it.

Thus are perilled the interests of 17,000 workmen in the forges and mills of the Black Country at a time of year—the spring quarter—when their earnings amount to upwards of 300,000l., and their production of finished iron to upwards of 200,000 tons.

IMPORTS BY RAILROADS.

Per Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—Camp, Moye & Co, 16 hf bbls pearl barley; L Plank 2 bbls vinegar; W W Moore & Co, 250 sacks rye; Graff & Reiter, 5 bbls apples; Blair & Woods, 20 bbls dried apples; F Sellers & Co, 50 tcs lard; Ralya & Robinson, 1 car headings, 1 do staves; W H Garrard & Son, 200 sacks barley; Lippincott & Bakewell, 1 saw; J B Lyon & Co, 1 box glassware; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, 6 carboys; C W Shaffer, 4 dressed hog, 1 box sundries, 1 keg lard; 1 sack beans; L H Voigt & Co, 8 bbls apples, 1 box poultry; Keil & Richart, 3 dressed hogs, 101 kegs, 8 bbls apple butter; C P Markle & Co, 27 sacks rags; H Rea, Jr, 2 bbls butter, 1 car hay; H Riddle, 18 sacks flaxseed, 4 do clover, 1 box butter; A Hoevler & Co, 5 bbls bones, 1 do do, 2 sacks tanners scraps; J Porterfield, 29 doz brooms; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company, 120 bundles paper; W J Steel & Bro, 5 bbls apples; McKay & Bro 100 bundles paper; J Eagland, 10 boxes scales; Kirkpatrick, Bro & Co, 2 bbls butter, 2 bbls scrap iron; J B Jones, 2 do; J A Brown, 26 bundles fronts, 3 do slates; W D Patterson, 16 boxes cheese; Z Wainwright, 280 sacks barley; Wm Bingham, 1 car hay; Clark & Sumner, 1 car firecay; Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co, 150 bundles hoes, 30 do handles, 360 do snaths; L Langham, 2 cars lumber; Carson, Darlington & Co, 200 sks barley; Bryan & Caughey, 4 cars ore; Nimick & Co, 14 do; 1 pig iron; John Moorhead & Co, 1 do; J Wood & Son, 14 do; J Glenn, 217 sacks grain.

ALLEGHENY STATION—Coy, Noble Co, 100 bbls flour; R Knox & Son, 100 do; E Coy, 100 do.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—James Gardiner & Co, 100 bbls flour; J Grazier, 1 car shingles; Anderson, Cook & Co, 18 bbls scrap iron; T Hare & Co, 62 bundles shafts; S Ewart & Co, 25 bxs cheese; J F Keeler, 4 iron beams, 3 bbls steel, 1 box iron; Fairbanks & Co, 4 bxs scales; Miller, Barr & Parkins, 1 grindstone; W. od, Mathers & Co, 2 do; Fotter, Alken & Shepard, 248 sks potatoes, 2 bbls butter, Shoenberger & Blair, 6 cars iron ore; Hussey, Wells & Co, 4 do; T C Jenkins, 50 sacks oats, 5 casks hams; H H Collins, 600 water pipes, 16 chimney tops; James McAlpine & Co, 22 bbls apples; J T Glass & Co, 8 bbls crude oil; J Meskimins, 3 do; W Evans, 1 do; L Wolfenberger, 1 do; W Howard, 6 coils rope; Strickland & Marleage, 7 bbls oat meal, 8 do pearl barley, Seghmyer & Voskamp, 16 kegs do; S Harbaugh & Co, 1 car hay; Schomaker & Lang, 200 bbls flour; Alex Taylor, 1.0 sacks corn meal; Fetzer & Armstrong, 10 bbls apples; J Porterfield & Co, 3 bbls oat meal, 2 do pearl barley; J Dunlevy Jr, 1 keg oat meal.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Lautner & Son, 3 bdls hoops; A J Penticost, 12 bxs stone; R Knox & Son, 48 sacks shelled corn; J M Ronoy, 1 lot oil tools; A Gitson, 1 bbl oil.

Pitts. Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.—Pittsburgh Paper Mfg Co, 22 bdls paper; Paul & Hetty, 8 bbls cider; Fraunheimer & Co, 24 sacks barley; J B Jones, 5 bbls scrap iron; Cook, Bros & Co, 6 bbls apples; L H Voigt & Co, 20 bbls dried do; Meanor, Harper & Hood, 19 sacks rye, 13 do do; R McGinnis, 1 car wheels; Graff & Reiter, 35 bbls dried apples, 8 hf do lard, 1 keg do; D R Galway, 57 sacks barley; Sturgeon & Bros, 28 do; Mitchell & Co, 25 sacks oats.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.—Monongahela House, 6 packages marketing; Sanders & Wahnhof, 28 packages marketing; McKnight, Forter & Co, 3 cars pig iron; Metcalf & Evans, 2 cars stone; W P Beck & Co, 2 cars salt; J Hoffman, 1 car sheep.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.—C P Markle & Co, 15 bdls Commercial printing paper; T C Jenkins, 2 bbls sacks.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 4, 1867.

FLOUR—Firm, with a moderate business doing.

WHEAT—Less active at $1 85a1 86 for No 2; No 1 neglected and nominal.

CORN—In fair speculative demand at 79½c for No 1.

OATS—Firm at 41c.

PROVISIONS—The market is inactive, but holders are firm in their views and not disposed to make commission. Mess pork is held at $19, with buyers at $18 50a18 75. Sweet pickled hams are firm and steady at 11½c; bulk meats quiet; sales of shoulders at 7½a7½c, loose. Lard quiet and firm at 11½a12c. Green hams from slaughtered hogs sold to the extent of 2,000 pieces at 10 cents.

DRESSED HOGS—Steady with moderate packing and shipping demand; sales range from $7 25a7 85; market closes at $7 25a7 50, dividing on 200 pounds.

LIVE HOGS—Firm with a good demand at a slight improvement on the better grades; sales at $6 15a6 70.

RECEIPTS—500 hogs.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 137¼@137⅜

NEW YORK, February 4—P. M.

THE STOCK MARKET

Was strong and active to-day, with considerable excitement and a marked advance in prices, under the Congressional action on the currency question and renewed speculation. The highest prices of the day were on the street after second board, where Erie sold at 61¾; Central, 103¾; Northwestern, 39¼; Rock Island, 100¾, and old Southern 75¾. The market reacted somewhat at the last open board, but sales were very heavy, and prices but little lower. The tone at the close was very strong. Ohio certificates 25a27; Western Union, 45a45¾; Central, 103¾a103¾; Erie, 60¾a60¾; Rock Island, 99¾a100; Fort Wayne 99¾; Hudson, 129a131; Reading, 105¾a105¾; Michigan Central, 108a109; Illinois Central, 113a115; Pittsburgh, 85a85¾; Toledo, 121a123; Northwestern, 38¾a38¾; preferred, 68¾; Wabash, 43; Old Southern, 74¾.

GOLD

Active and excited under Washington advices, closing firm at 137¼a137⅜. Cash gold has been loaned from flat to 3 per cent. for carrying.

GOVERNMENTS

Firmer and more active: Coupons '81, 107¾a108; do '62, 107¾a108; do '64, 106a106¼; do '65, 106¾a106¾; 10-40s, 103¾a103¾.

MINING SHARES

Opened strong and higher; Corydon rose to 880; Gregory, to 1325; Smith & Parmelee to 650, and Quartz Hill to 375. At the afternoon Board Smith & Parmelee rose to 725 but otherwise there was a general reaction; Gregory, 1260; Corydon, 830; Quartz Hill, 405a415; Gold Hill, 373; Gunnell, 110.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$260,128,430	Dec	$410,448
Specie	16,332,984	Inc	318,977
Circulation	32,995,347	Inc	28,149
Deposits	200,511,596	Inc	2,559,520
Legal tender	65,944,541	Inc	2,521,382

NEW YORK, February 4—Money easy. Sterling dull at 108¾a108¾. Gold firmer, opening at 136¾, declining to 136¾, and closing at 137¼. Governments a shade firmer. Freights to Liverpool dull and drooping.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The New York *World's* money article states that gold closed at 137⅜, the highest point of the day. Stocks closed at 6 P. M. as follows: Ohio certificates, 26a26½; Central, 103¾a103¾; Erie, 63¾a64; Reading, 105¾a106; Michigan Southern, 73¾a74; Illinois Central, 114¾; Pittsburgh, 84¾a85. Toledo, 121¾a122; Rock Island, 99¾a99¾; Northwestern, 38¾a38¾; preferred, 68¾; Fort Wayne, 98a98¾.

COPPER STOCKS.

Prices of mining stocks bid in Boston to-day: Canada 70c; Copper Falls, 57; Franklin, 38¾; Hancock, 11; Huron, 35¾; Isle Royal, 11; Minnesota, 12¾; Quincy, 35.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 4—Cotton dull, heavy and declining; sales 850 bales uplands at 32½a33c. Flour rather better; receipts, 4,077 bbls; sales 8,200 bbls; superfine State and Western $9 15a9 85; extra Western, $10 30a11 35; choice, $11 40a12 30; shipping brands round hoop Ohio, $11a11 90; trade brands, $12a14 35; extra Southern $12 30a16 50; market closed steady. Whisky firmer; sales 800 bbls in bond, at 31c. Wheat steady but quiet; sales 2,000 bush choice No. 2 Milwaukee, at $2 35, white Canada, $3. Rye steady; sales 7,000 bush Western, at $1 23. Barley firmer; sales 49,000 bush Western, at $1a85c; Canada West free $1 16, and extra choice, $1 25. Barley malt dull. Corn is better; receipts 500 bushels; sales 56,000 bush mixed Western in store at $1 10a1 11; afloat $1 12½. Oats steady; receipts 2,500 bush; sales 19,000 bush. Western at 61a61c; State 69a70. Stock of wheat 1,634,089 bush; Corn, 21,-537,949 bush; Oats, 2,226,862 bush; Rye, 498,268 bush; Barley, 1,441,267 bush; Malt, 30,723 bush; Peas, 3,884,920 bush. Groceries dull and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; sales 300 bbls crude at 13¾a19c. Refined in bond, 28¾a29¾c. Hops quiet and firm at 35a70c. Pork firm; sales 4,100 bbls at $19 50a20 75 for new mess, closing at $20 75 for Western; $19 37a19 70 for old mess, closing at $19 70, regular; $16 75a17 for prime, and $19a20 for prime mess; also, 7,250 bbls new mess at $20 87a21 37 seller and buyer February and March. Beef rather more active; sales 850 bbls at previous prices. Beef hams firm; sales of 335 barrels at $21a35 50. Bacon unchanged; sales of 400 boxes at 10½c for Cumberland cut; 11½a11½c for short ribbed, and 11½a12½c for short clear. Lard dull and drooping; sales of 450 packages at 11¼a12½c. Butter steady at 24a30c for Ohio. Dressed hogs decidedly lower, at 9a9½c for Western, and 10¾a10½c for city. Lard firm; sales of 850 barrels at 11¼a12½c for old, and 12½a13½c for new. Butter quiet and steady. Cheese quiet.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 4.—Cotton dull at 30c for middling, but not much demand, but the amount offering is small. The money market remains close, though the demand is not moderate. Exchange steady at par buying and ⅛ premium selling. Gold 135½. Flour rather firmer, but prices not higher; superfine winter, $9 75a10 25; trade brands, $12a14. Wheat dull and nominal. Whisky higher, closing at $1 40 for No. 1 spring, and $2 90 for winter. Corn firmer and prices a shade higher; 62a65c in elevators. Oats firmer at 51a52c for No 1. Rye firm at $1 20 for No 1. Barley dull at $1 05a1 70 for prime to choice fall. Whisky steady and firm at 2 10 in bond. Hogs firm at $6 50a7 75 net and $6 50a8 00 gross. Receipts 1,800. Provisions quiet and unchanged nominally; mess pork at $20 25a20 50 for city. Bulk meats can be bought at 7½a9½c, and 10½c for city cured, small hams included. Bacon shoulders at 9½c; sides 11½c packed. Bacon shoulders were offered at 9½c, and sides at 10½c; no demand for either. There is a moderate jobbing demand for clear rib and clear bacon sides, at 12½a13½c, and in the morning 13c was paid for the latter, but the market closed weak at 12½c. Lard quiet at 12½a12¾c. Sugar dull, but no disposition to sell. Lard dull at 13c; nothing done. Coffee firm, at 28a30c. Sugar firm, at 12a14c. Butter at 27a28c. Eggs 35c and dull. Cheese firm, at 16½a19c, with an improved demand.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 4.—The Dry Goods market continues languid and depressed for all descriptions of goods, both foreign and domestic. Still there is no further particular change in prices as now extremely low, and the least demand with a reasonable advance of the tariff bill would have tendency to advance values of wool, silk and linen goods. Commission agents quote, Garner's prints 12c; Amoskeag, 15c; Lowell, 15 cents; Naumkeag, 14½ cents. Furniture prints 20c. Glasgow ginghams 22c; Manchesters, 14c; Lonsdale shirtings 22c; Wamsutta 42½c, and New York Mills cottons 35c. Hamilton canton flannels 25c; Amoskeag 33c; Waterford, 38c; Willow tick 18c; Bleached shirtings, 26c; Ballou & Son, 22c; Dwight A, 18c; Lonsdale silesias 22½c; Roanoke checks, 22c.

The New York *World* reviews the market for dry goods during the past week combined dull and unsettled throughout the week. Towards the close there was a light demand for immediate consumption; sales, however, aggregating little; holders will hold out on a rise of prices are determined; buyers only in small lots. The stock of goods is large, and the general impression is prices will fall off at an early day. Foreign dry goods are dull and quiet, importation continues heavy, the greater portion, however, is put in bond houses. The auction sales have not been very successful, prices not coming up to the views of holders.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Beef opened firm with a fair demand, but closed dull with a few lots unsold. Prices for all grades were easier, excepting for extra, which, being comparatively scarce, commanded a slight advance, with sales at high as 17½a18c; good grades brought 15a16c, and common 12a13c, and even less in some cases. The total range was 13a18c. Receipts 4,724.

Cows dull and unchanged. Calves steady; 10a13c for common to extra.

Sheep and lambs have not varied materially, and the market ruled quite active until to-day, when it was weaker, with fair supply; extra sold at 8½c for good 8½a7½c; common 5½c; inferior 4a4½c. Receipts 19,602.

Hogs under light arrivals caused by detention of trains advanced ½c with sales as high as 8¾a8⅞c. The demand is confined to retail. Range of prices 8a8¾c. Receipts 4,752.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 4.—Tobacco—Not enough offering to establish a market; prices may be considered nominally unchanged. Cotton—Nothing transpired on 'Change. Flour in improved demand, but chiefly for ordered lots of low grades; market firm and unchanged; $8 50a9 75 for superfine; $10 00a11 25 for choice and double extra; $14 00a15 00 for choice and fancy. Wheat heavy and dull at $2 25 for No. 1 spring; $2 65 for good fall; $2 70a2 75 for prime; $2 80 for choice. Corn active and buoyant at 83a85c. Oats more active and higher at 65a70c. Whisky firmer and higher at $2 21. Provisions inactive; mess pork $20 00; bacon clear sides 12½a13c; rib sides 12c; country sugar-cured hams 14½c. The stocks, bacon, clear sides and shoulders out of smoke is small. Hogs $6 25a6 50, and one lot extra heavy at $6 65.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 4.—Cotton unchanged; sales 7,300 bales. Low middling 30a30½c; middling, 31a31½c. Receipts 8,185 bales; exports, 3,559. Sugar quiet; fair 12½c. Molasses firm; fair 75c; prime to choice 77a78c. Corn easier at $1 10a1 12. Flour dull and unchanged; superfine $11 87a12. Oats firm at 95a96c. Hay firm at $35. Pork lower at $22 50a22 75. Bacon nominal; shoulders 12c; sides 15a16c. Lard dull at 13a14½c. Whisky and tobacco unchanged. Gold 136¾. Bank Sterling 47. New York Exchange ⅛ to ¼ discount. Freights unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 4.—Sales 78 hhds tobacco at $9a13 75, superfine $10a10 25. Prime wheat $2 85. Corn in bulk, shelled, 68a71c; ear in bulk, 65c. Oats in bulk, 65c. Mess Pork $21; sales 1000 bbls to commissary at $20 35; 3,500 bbls extra family flour to commissary at $12 45a12 75; 30,000 lbs bacon shoulders at $9 87 to commissary; 20,000 lbs clear rib bacon sides at 12½c to commissary; bacon shoulders 11a11½c, packed; bacon clear sides 13½c packed. Rio Coffee 24a25c. New Orleans sugar, prime, 14½c, Raw Whisky, $2 25. Cotton—Low middling 29½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.—Cattle market dull; 1,500 head sold at $16 00a16 50, and $17 for extra choice; common sold at $10a13. 8,000 sheep sold at 6a7½c. 2,500 hogs sold at 10a11c.

Flour dull; superfine $8 00a8 75; extra family, $12a14. Good red wheat, $3 00a3 14; white, $3 15a3 40. Rye, $1 35a1 37. Corn—sales 10,000 bushels new yellow at 97a98c. Oats, 57a58c. Contraband whisky, $1 50. Petroleum, 18a18½c; refined in bond, 28c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 4.—Cotton dull at 30a30½c. Receipts 3,442 bales; exports 3,355. Flour steady and unchanged. Corn firm at 95ca$1 00. Provisions firm; pork lower, at $23 50a24 00. Bulk meats 12½ to 15c. Dressed hogs 9¾ to 11c; sugar cured hams, new, 21 to 22½c. Lard 14a15c. Hay $43 to $45, and scarce. Oats steady at 83 to 85c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 4.—Coffee steady; choice Rio 18½a18¾c. Flour lower; sales of Northwestern extra good at $12. Wheat—No sales. White corn steady at $1 03a1 05; prime mixed 98c to $1 00; yellow 95a97c. Oats better. Provisions firm, but inactive for want of receipts. Mess pork $22. Whisky nominally unchanged.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, February 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn in fair demand at 86c for new Toledo, on track. Oats neglected. Barley $1 05 for Canada. Whisky, $2 34. Pork—New mess dull, at $20 50. Lard 13c. Dressed hogs nominal at $8 50.

San Francisco Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 4—Wheat—Market active; good shipping $1 75. Flour—Extra, $6 25; superfine $5 75. Mining Stocks—Savage, $1,925; Yellow Jacket, $810; Chollar, $222; Imperial, $172; Ophir, $149; Legal tenders, 74.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 4.—Flour a shade firmer. Wheat dull at $1 94½ for No. 2. Oats firm at 43c for No. 2. Corn steady at 66c. Provisions dull; mess pork $18 25. Dressed hogs steady at $7 15a7 40.

CARPETS. Removal. McCALLUM BROS., WILL REMOVE To their new Warehouse, No. 51 FIFTH ST., in February, 1867.

Until then they offer their new stock on hand at Moving Prices, So as to open with a new assortment

McCALLUM BROS., 87 FOURTH STREET.

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STEEL GUAGING RODS FOR U. S. Inspectors, on hand or made to order by JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.

W8

SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leaves.	For	Date.
City of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 16
Arago	Havre	New York	Jan. 16
Union	Southampton	New York	Jan. 16
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 16
Damascus	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 17
Europe	Havre	New York	Jan. 17
Celia	London	New York	Jan. 17
Africa	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
City Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	Jan. 22
C of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 23
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 24
City of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 24
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 26

TO DEPART.

Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Feb. 1
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 2
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 2
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 2
North Americ'n	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 2
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 2
Eagle	New York	Havana	Feb. 2
Belgians	New York	London	Feb. 5
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 5
Hecla	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 6
Gulf Stream	New York	P. Cabello, &c.	Feb. 6
City of Dublin	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	Feb. 7
Europe	New York	Havre	Feb. 9
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 13

RIVER NEWS.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight the marks on the Monongahela indicated about fourteen feet and falling. The weather during the day was changeable. We had pretty steady rains during the afternoon.

ICE was passing Brownsville on Monday morning in large quantities.

THE loss of property by the break up in this vicinity was quite small.

THE steamer Leonidas, Captain R. Greenlee, left last evening for Memphis and New Orleans.

THE packet Armenia, Capt. A. McCallam, is announced for Memphis and New Orleans.

THE packet Robert Moore will resume her trips to Portsmouth on Friday.

THE steamer Maggie Hays, Captain D. L. Hendrickson, is receiving for Cincinnati, and will be the first boat to leave for that point.

THE steamer New York, Captain Coffin, will be the next boat to load in turn for St. Louis, after the Kate Putnam.

THE Allegheny river was clear of ice last evening, and was backed up some distance by the Monongahela.

THE Cincinnati and Western papers failed to arrive, we are without our usual extracts from the river cities.

THE hospital boat Mary T, that left McKee's Rocks with the ice, was brought to at Haysville. She sustained no damage.

THE steamer Hercules has a tow of nine barges containing 99,000 bushels of coal. She will leave as soon as the ice will permit.

THE wheels of the towboats Stella and Niagara were injured by the ice on Monday morning. Several arms and buckets were carried away.

SEVERAL of the towboats at the landing had steam up, with the intention of leaving for the purpose of bringing up the empty barges that are located at different points on the way.

FOUR coalboat flats were carried away from Saw Mill Run by the ice. They were owned by Mr. R. Long. Three were empty. The other contained 2,500 bushels of coal.

SEVERAL towboats took their departure, in order to bring up the empty barges strewn along the way, provided they can find the same.

THE Brownsville and Geneva boats of the old line are securing freight for all points on the route. They expect to send out a boat this evening.

THE Brownsville and Geneva packets of the People's Line are receiving freight for all points on their route. The prospect is fair for sending out a boat this evening.

THE heaviest gorge of ice passed this place at about 2 A. M. on Monday. The wheels of several boats at the landing were damaged about that time.

THE tow boat Hercules has a tow of nine barges, containing ninety nine thousand bushels of coal. She will not venture out until the ice has disappeared.

A FINE new side-wheel steamer is nearly completed at the Allegheny landing. She is intended for a daily packet between this city and Elizabeth.

THE packet Silver Cloud, No. 2, Capt. J. B. Conway, is loading in turn for Memphis and New Orleans. She will leave on Tuesday, February 12, positively. This can be relied on.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The new passenger packet Glendale, Capt. J. M. Hare, leaves this day, positively for Cairo and St. Louis. Passengers and shippers can rely on this.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The fine passenger steamer Kate Putnam, Capt. J. H. Lightner, leaves this day, positively, for Cairo and St Louis. Shippers and passengers can rely on this.

THE packet Argosy left Portsmouth on Monday morning. She will resume her place in the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati trade, leaving this port every Wednesday at 12 M., in charge of Capt. L. Vandergrift.

DISPATCHES were received last evening from up the Allegheny, which stated that the ice had given way, and was gorged in several places. That stream was expected to run out during the night.

THE splendid passenger steamer Kate Robinson, Capt. R. Robinson, leaves for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans on Tuesday at 4 P. M. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of as clever a set of officers as can be found.

LIST OF TOWBOATS—Stella, Lioness, Niagara, Mary Ann, Dolphin, Veteran, Fox, Tom Farrow, Antelope, Tom Rees, Leopard, Ella, Wm Barnhill, Oil Valley, Little Jim Rees, Fearless, J. Painter, N. J. Bigley, Little Alps, O. H. Ormsby, Hear, Hawkeye, J. S. Neal, Sam Roberts.

THE favorite packet Bayard, Captain George D. Moore, will sail this day at 12 M., for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg and the oil regions of West Virginia, conveying all freight and passengers that may offer. So says a dispatch from Captain Dan. Moore, and he knows all about it.

LIST OF PASSENGER BOATS IN PORT.—At Monongahela landing—Minnie Savannah, Robert Moore, Silver Lake, No. 4, Columbia, Kate Robinson, Amelia Poe, Yorktown, Ezra Porter, Julia No. 2, Maggie Hays, Leonidas, Delaware, Kate Putnam, Silver Cloud No. 2, Grey Eagle, Bayard, Leni Leoti, Glendale, Lorena, New York. Above Monongahela Bridge—Elector, Franklin and Telegraph.

THE new and splendid passenger steamer Glendale, Capt. J. M. Hare, leaves for Cairo and St. Louis on Tuesday positively at 4 P. M. This boat was built expressly for the trade and is well found in every respect. She has fine speed, superior accommodations and attentive officers. Captain Hare is a self-made man, understands his duty in all its departments. The first clerk is Captain James Mellon, one of the best officers that comes to this port.

THE first-class passenger steamer, Kate Putnam, Captain J. H. Lightner, will be the first boat belonging to the St. Louis line to take her departure. She has the principal portion of her cargo on board and will positively leave on Tuesday at 4 P. M. Captain Lightner is a great favorite with passengers and shippers. He has hosts of friends and deserves them all. The first clerk is Mr. James Young, an experienced and attentive officer.

JAMES M. RITER, STEAMBOAT OUTFIT AND REPAIR SHOP, Nos. 55 and 56 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH. Manufacturer of Copper Pipe and Sheet Iron Work, particular attention given to the manufacture of Blast Pipe, Rolling Mill Stacks, Oil Tanks, Settling Pans for Refineries, &c., &c. All work guaranteed. T,Th,S

BUNGS. I am prepared to furnish Oil Dealers, Refiners, Brewers, &c., with a very superior article of TURNED AND PRESSED BUNGS. Orders respectfully solicited. P. HAYDEN, corner Marbury street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

LUMBER. THE CONNELLSVILLE Stave and Lumber Co., Are prepared with unusual facilities to furnish at the lowest cash prices, Oak, Chestnut, Poplar and Locust In any form and of any size with promptitude and dispatch. Orders are respectfully solicited. Address M. F. KUNZ, 118 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

WM. B. SCAIFE, No. 119 and 121 FIRST ST., MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN OIL WELL TUBING, GENUINE LAP WELD GAS PIPE. CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS. GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale trade. SHEET IRON LINING FOR CAVING WELLS, &c. Everything needed in PUMPING OIL WELLS. SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK. Iron Tanks, for Storing Oil, Saltpans, Gasometers, &c. COPPER PIPES, LIFE BOATS, BLACKSMITH WORK, BUILDINGS WARMED BY FURNACES, REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Pipes and Boilers, Those in want of the BEST GOODS AND WORK are invited to give us a call. oc16-M.Th&S

Anchor Machine and Engine Works. A. DALZELL, M. LINDSAY, W. REAMS, L. BENNETT, E. J. BIGGS, C. A. MURRAY, DALZELL, LINDSAY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF STATIONARY AND OTHER ENGINES, Machinery of All Kinds; General Jobbers; Complete Outfits for Oil Wells; Repairing Done Promptly. No. 34 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. As we are practical workmen, work is guaranteed to give satisfaction. M&Th

SPECTACLES, TO IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT, Manufactured from the GENUINE RUSSIAN PEBBLES, for sale only at No. 24 ST. CLAIR ST., by J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician. no2-W&S

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the Grover & Baker NO. 1 and NO. 9 MACHINES as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at NO. 18 FIFTH STREET. bo9

F. SELLERS & CO., Lard Oil Manufacturers.

F. SELLERS & CO., PORK PACKERS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF Lard Oil. NEW BACON, BEEF AND TONGUES—Will be ready for delivery on Monday, 24th inst., Choice Sugar Cured Hams; Do do do Beef; Do do do Beef Tongues; Do do do Breakfast Bacon; Plain Cured Bacon Shoulders; Do do do Sides; 100 Kegs Spiced Pigs Feet; 50 Dozen Choice Beef Tongues.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River Packets.

1867, MONONGAHELA RIVER. 1867. Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva (MAIL LINE) PACKET COMPANY, Will run four elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets,

ELISHA BENNETT....M. A. COX.
FAYETTE....CAPT. P. DONALDSON.
GALLATIN....CAPT. A. S. CARLILE.
FRANKLIN....CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.
TELEGRAH....CAPT. D. BOUGHER.

To all Points on the Monongahela River. Leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. No Commission on Eastern Freights. J. L. MOORHOUSE, Agent, Pittsburgh. LEVI COLVIN, Brownsville.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER. PEOPLE'S LINE 1867. — 1867. The new and elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets CHIEFTAIN....Capt. R. R. ABRAMS, ELECTOR....Capt. ROBT. PHILLIPS, LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY, AT 5 P. M. Wharfboat foot of Grant Street. No commission on Eastern Freight. I. S. CUNNINGHAM, AGENT.

Pittsburgh and Portsmouth Packets.

For Marietta, Gallipolis and Portsmouth EVERY FRIDAY, AT 3 P. M. The new and splendid passenger steamer ROBERT MOORE, W. H. KERR Commander, will run as a regular packet, leaving as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, C. BARNES, Agents.

Cairo and St. Louis Packets.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5—4 P. M. The new and splendid passenger steamer GLENDALE, J. M. HARE, Commander, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS. Agent.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5—4 P. M. The splendid passenger steamer KATE PUTNAM, J. H. LIGHTNER, commander, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or CHARLES BARNES, Agents.

Cincinnati.

For Cincinnati, REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, The new and splendid steamer ARGOSY, Capt. LOUIS VANDERGRIFT, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to BARNES & COLLINS, Agent.

Memphis and New Orleans.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans, THIS DAY—9 A. M. The A. No. 1 passenger steamer LEONIDAS, R. GREENLEE, commander, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to D. COLLINGWOOD, or JOHN FLACK, Agents.

For Memphis and New Orleans. NOW RECEIVING FREIGHT AND WILL HAVE DISPATCH. The new and splendid passenger steamer ARMENIA, A. C. McCALLUM, Commander, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board.

For Evansville, Cairo and New Orleans, TUESDAY, FEB. 12—4 P. M. POSITIVELY. The fine passenger packet SILVER CLOUD, No. 2, J. B. CONWAY Commander, will run as a regular packet between this city, Memphis and New Orleans, leaving as above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to C. BARNES, Agent.

For Memphis and New Orleans. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5—4 P. M. The new and splendid passenger steamer, KATE ROBINSON, R. ROBINSON, Commander, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

Cincinnati and Louisville.

For Cincinnati and Louisville. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5—12 M. The splendid passenger steamer MAGGIE HAYS, Capt. HENDRICKSON, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to BARNES & COLLINS, FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

Steam From Queenstown & Liverpool. The first-class powerful Iron Steam Ships of the NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA, HELVETIA, QUEEN, ERIN, LOUISIANA, sailing every SATURDAY from New York and every WEDNESDAY from Liverpool. Steerage passage from New York, $30 in Currency. To New York, Cabin and Steerage, at low rates. For passage, apply to GEO. W. RIDER, New York, or, THOS. H. RATTIGAN, Agent, 47 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. au23 eod SM

DAVIS & PHILLIPS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS Railway, Steamboat, Engineers, Rolling Mill, Refinery and Oil Well Supplies. MANUFACTURERS OF Malleable and Gray Iron Gas and Steam Fittings. Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Goods. All kinds of Finished Brass Work. Eastman, Ashcroft, Allens, and all kinds of Steam and Water Gauges. Gifford's Injectors. Agents for JUDSON'S GOVERNOR VALVES, (same price as at works). We also manufacture the ECLIPSE STEAM PUMP of capacity from 20 to 1,500 gallons per minute, and saves from 60 to 70 per cent. of fuel over all other Pumping Engines in Pittsburgh. The Eclipse Pump is sold cheaper than any steam Pump in the market. Oil men and others wanting Steam Pumps please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Agents for the CAMDEN GAS PIPE CUTTING MACHINE, the best in the market for cutting screws on pipe. STEAM ENGINE INDICATORS, an instrument to demonstrate the cut-off at each end of the stroke, and to regulate the same by it. Engineers are invited to call and examine the instrument. NEER'S PATENT ROTARY DYNOMOMETER AND OIL TESTER. HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RADIATORS. Steam Whistles, Oil Globes, Gong Bells, Baggage Checks, Pipe Hooks, Locomotive Spring Balances, Test Gauge and Pump, Water and Oil Pumps of all kinds. Also, Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools. Stocks, Dies, Taps, Screw Plates, Tongs, Gas Plyers and Pipe Vises. We employ competent labor to fit up public and private houses. Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, or to put up in place all goods we manufacture or sell. DAVIS & PHILLIPS, No. 110 Water and 104 First street, Pittsburgh. W.S

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO., LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD MANUFACTURERS, Mail orders for Plumbers', Machinists' Coppersmith's and Oil Refiners' Supplies Filled Promptly. NO. 167 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA. W.S

GREAT EXCITEMENT. FOR THE HOLIDAYS. WHAT BEAUTIFUL FURS. LATEST STYLES. All Description of Furs, FOR THE HOLIDAYS. ELEGANT SKATING FURS, At LOWEST CASH PRICES. This stock consists of the very choicest varieties of LADIES', MISSES' and GENT'S FURS. Also, a full and complete assortment of the Fall and Winter styles of GENT'S, YOUTHS' and MISSES' Hats and Caps, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Charles H. Paulson, NO. 73 WOOD STREET. W.S

TWINES ONLY. ESTABLISHED 1845. James P. Travers, 46 Beekman St., N. Y. Twine for Grain, Coffee, Salt and Guano Sacks, Cotton Bales, Ham Bags, Paper Wrapping, Writing, News, Book and Sand Paper, Spindle, Hanging, Seine and Gilling Nets, Fly Nets, and Hop Twine, Mattress, Cord, Tobacco, Wool, Binding Sewing, Sail, Carpet, Tufting Stitching, Broom, and other Twines. Twines for Hardware, Dry Goods, Grocers, Druggists, Ship Chandlers, Book Binders, Paper and Broom Makers, Stationers, Upholsterers, Fishermen, Weavers and all other Trades. Cotton, Chalk, and Plow Lines, Trot, Staging and Out Lines. Samples can be seen and orders left with E. B. MATTHEWS, Pittsburgh, Pa. S

SEWING MACHINES—GET AN ELLIPTIC OR AN ÆTNA. They are the best. BOWDOIN & GIBSON, 24 Fifth street. TH.S

MANUFACTURERS.

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